



THE LITERARY DIGEST



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TOPICS OF THE DAY



CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH POLE

ROALD AMUNDSEN'S attainment of the South Pole apparently wins for Norway the international race to that goal, adds a crowning achievement to the record of the man who discovered and navigated the Northwest Passage, and leaves the hardy tribe of explorers with no more poles to conquer. Amundsen's dispatch from Hobart, Tasmania, where he arrived in the *Fram* on March 7, states that he reached the Pole on December 14, 1911, and remained there until December 17. Some editors point out that in his first terse statement Amundsen does not say that he was the first to reach the Pole, and they suggest that the Antarctic may have in store for us another controversy like that between Commander Peary and Dr. Cook. This apprehension, however, seems to make very little headway, it being generally conceded by the newspapers that even if it develops that more than one expedition was successful, no question of veracity will be involved. A dispatch from Hobart dated March 8 makes the surprising statement that after a few days in that port "Captain Amundsen will go to Australia and give a few lectures there, afterward departing for Europe by the circuitous route of Buenos Aires, then round Cape Horn up to the Bering Straits and through the Northwest Passage and the Arctic Ocean."

While the prominence given to this final polar conquest in the news and editorial columns of the press bears witness to the thrill of romance with which the world greets such an achievement, we find the *Pittsburg Dispatch* remarking that the finding of the North Pole "did not amount to a hill of beans," and "it must be the same with the South Pole." It seems possible, nevertheless, that in the latter case very practical results may be looked for. While the North Pole lies in an arctic basin, hundreds of miles from the nearest land, the situation of the South Pole is on a great ice-capped continent which may yet prove to be a treasure-house of mineral wealth. In this connection we read in the *New York World*:

"Sir Ernest Shackleton came across indubitable traces of coal in the ice-bound wastes within the antarctic circle. Scientists with Captain Scott planned to make further search for such deposits.

"The chief aim of the expedition, however, after having attained the honor of actually reaching the Pole, was to determine whether gold existed in the higher latitudes. It has long been believed that it is present in the Antarctic in great quantities. If gold-bearing rock or sand is found, it is believed that the mining of it will be no more difficult than mining has been, and is, in the Yukon and the Klondike."

And a Chicago dispatch quotes Prof. T. C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, as saying that the discovery of the South Pole will probably make possible "long-time weather predictions, for which scientists have been striving for centuries." To quote:

"A problem which has confronted the scientific world from the earliest days is the matter of long-time weather predictions. It may be seen readily that if it becomes possible to predict the advent of storms accurately and weeks in advance it will be of immense commercial value to the world.

"Through the discovery of the nature of the territory at the South Pole, the wind movements and the general atmospheric conditions, it will become possible to make a complete map of the wind movements over the face of the globe.

"This will enable scientists to trace a storm from the point it gathers, through the path it takes, and until its force is spent."

On the other hand, the reaching of the South Pole is not as sensational a performance as the conquest of the North Pole, on April 6, 1909, remarks the *New York Tribune*, "because it has been preceded and

discounted by the arctic achievement and because the antarctic wilderness has not been the scene of so many ventures, so much heroic effort, and so much interest on the part of the whole world as the North." And the same paper thinks that its relative importance is further diminished by the fact that the South Pole is so much farther away from the chief countries of the world. Commenting on the fact that antarctic exploration has never



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CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN.

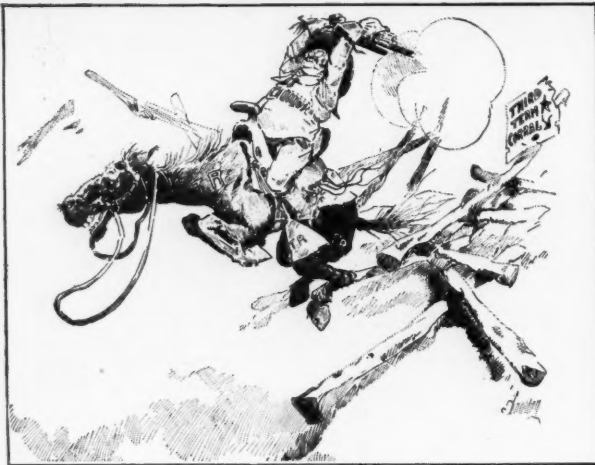
He reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911.

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"WHAT DOES A LINE FENCE AMOUNT TO WHEN YOU'VE BEEN PENNED UP FOR THREE YEARS?"

—Donahy in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



ON THE BRINK OF THE PRECIPICE.

—Manz in the *Washington Herald*.

GETTING A GOOD START.

excited the same interest as the exploration of the northern regions, the *New York World* remarks:

"Perhaps this was due to the fond hope of the early navigators that they would find a northwest passage. In the southern seas the extremities of the eastern and western continents were rounded by Vasco da Gama and Magellan within a quarter of a century after Columbus's discovery of America, and the open waterways they found became the charted channels of commerce. In 1608 Henry Hudson failed in his search for the Northwest Passage, which was destined to remain closed to man until Amundsen, only three years ago, took the first ship that way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"If an open waterway had been found centuries ago at Panama it would probably have served to discourage polar exploration. The early navigators were very practical men, sailors looking for ways to surmount solid obstacles. It was left to comparatively recent times for the scientific spirit and sporting interest, acting together, to spur on men to brave death in the ice in their efforts to locate theoretical points on the earth's surface when their success meant little or nothing of material advantage to mankind."

Captain Amundsen's party consisted of nineteen men, many of them members of the Norwegian Navy, and his ship was the famous *Fram* which was built for Nansen and used by him on his last polar expedition. From his winter quarters on the shore of the Bay of Whales Amundsen made his overland journey of between six and seven hundred miles to the Pole with dog-sledges and skis. The British expedition under Captain Robert Falcon Scott consisted of sixty men in the ship *Terra Nova*. Their equipment for the land journey consisted of dogs, ponies, and a motor-sledge. The other competitors in the race were a German party under Lieutenant Filchner, a Japanese expedition under Lieutenant Shirase, and a party of Australian explorers under Captain Mawson.

Captain Amundsen's previous achievements are touched upon in the *New York Times*, where we read:

"Roald Amundsen, who is now only forty years old, has long been considered one of the most competent of the northern explorers. He is the first and only man so far to accomplish the long-attempted feat of taking a ship from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Northwest Passage, which, by the way, Columbus was looking for when he accidentally hit upon America. He made, at a point within a short distance of the magnetic North Pole, the only set of complete polar magnetic observations taken before Peary's discovery of the North Pole. These achievements were accomplished in 1903 and 1905.

"Amundsen's expedition at the time was made at a cost of only \$30,000, in a tiny whaling-sloop, the *Gjoa*, only seventy feet long, and of only forty-seven tons' burden."

FREE SUGAR AND AN INCOME TAX

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD'S plan to put sugar on the free list and to reimburse Uncle Sam for the fifty-odd millions of dollars this would cost him by a tax on all incomes of more than five thousand dollars is variously acclaimed as a masterpiece of statesmanship, a move in behalf of the poor man, an insincere political gallery-play, and a death-blow aimed at our domestic sugar-growing industry. While some assure us that putting sugar on the free list would hurt nobody but the Sugar Trust, others are equally certain that only the Sugar Trust would profit. On one point, however, there is general agreement, namely, that even if these two bills pass the House, as seems inevitable since they have been approved by a Democratic caucus, they will meet practically insurmountable obstacles in the Senate, and beyond these again a Presidential veto. "Probably the certainty that these bills can not become law explains how the caucus was able to adopt them," remarks the *Washington Times* (Ind.), which sees "a certain Machiavellian cleverness" in this Democratic move. The *Washington* paper goes on to say:

"It makes cooperation with the Progressive and Insurgent Republicans impossible. It draws a sharp line between the Democratic House and the Republican Senate, gives the Democrats opportunity to claim that the Republicans defeated their free-breakfast-table plan, provides good campaign material for the folks back in Buncombe, and at the same time will please the Sugar Trust and the beet-sugar people, because it will make impossible any change at all.

"It will, further, give the Democrats opportunity to acclaim that they were ready for an income tax, but the Republican Senate refused to permit it."

On the other hand, the *Birmingham Age-Herald* (Dem.), from Mr. Underwood's home State, declares that "the new Sugar Bill will make Oscar Underwood the next President of the United States," and adds the warning that "if the Senate or the President blocks its passage into law, it will indeed be carried to every stump and almost to every voter in the coming campaign."

This proposed legislation, thinks the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), is "unquestionably the most brilliant" of all Mr. Underwood's "politico-legislative conceptions." While there may be some reasonable doubt of the constitutionality of the proposed income tax, says the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), "there is no doubt at all of the good intent and fairness of the measure." Among other champions of this "sugar-coated income tax"

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SAVING THE PARTY.
—Canfield in the *Pittsburgh Sun*.



INSIDE INFORMATION.
—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

WHY THE DEMOCRATS SMILE.

we find the *Atlanta Journal* (Dem.), *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.), *Dayton News* (Ind. Dem.), *Omaha World-Herald* (Ind.), and the *New York World* (Dem.) and *American* (Dem.). Says Mr. Hearst's paper:

"In no other way could the Democratic majority under Speaker Clark show more clearly that it is truly Democratic than it did by voting unanimously to substitute for the tariff tax on sugar, which chiefly enriched the Sugar Trust, a moderate tax on personal incomes, which will produce about \$60,000,000 annual revenue for the Government."

"It is an effort to transfer at least \$50,000,000 of Federal taxes from the shoulders of the poor to the shoulders of the well-to-do and the wealthy," says the *Omaha World-Herald*, and the *New York World* remarks that this effort "will appeal powerfully to an overburdened electorate in the coming contest."

Nevertheless, we do not have to turn to the Republican editors for a statement of the other side of the case. The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), challenging Mr. Underwood's statement that putting sugar on the free list will reduce its price to the consumer about 1½ cents a pound, remarks that the retailer would take part of the difference in cost, the trust would take part, and the consumer "would at the end of the year find that his saving through the remission of the duty could be reckoned in pennies."

In this connection several editors remind us that when the import tax was taken off coffee years ago the price to the consumer did not come down and stay down, and they argue that the only way the price of sugar can be permanently reduced is by producing it more cheaply on our own territory. At present our chief supply of domestic cane-sugar is produced in Louisiana, while beet-sugar production is a flourishing industry in Colorado, California, Michigan, Wisconsin, Utah, and Idaho. If the proposed legislation were enacted, says the *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.)—

"every cane- and beet-sugar producer in the United States would have to abandon the industry, and hundreds of millions of dollars of invested capital would be lost. It is inconceivable that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives can be willing to thus sacrifice millions of good American citizens."

In another issue the same paper, deploring the "free-sugar madness," says:

"Were we by unwise legislation to destroy the domestic sugar industry we would be entirely dependent upon Cuba and the European beet countries for the more than 3,000,000 tons of sugar we annually consume. These producing countries, real-

izing our predicament, would promptly impose an export tax' so that we would eventually have to pay as much for our sugar as before, with no resulting revenue flowing into our treasury and no domestic sugar industry to enrich our citizens and spread prosperity in our colonial possessions."

And the *Hartford Times* (Dem.) adds:

"Another effect of making sugar free would be to upset all our reciprocal trade arrangements with Cuba and the Philippines. That also is a matter which is certain to arouse much discussion. But the main question will prove to be whether it is worth while to levy a new tax of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 a year on the successful business men of the country, in the form of an income tax, for the sake of reducing the price of sugar and unsettling the whole sugar industry in the United States for a time at least."

"It may well be feared that this business disturbance would prove a high price to pay for the luxury of a new income tax of very doubtful constitutionality."

A CRISIS IN COMMERCE-CONTROL

A DEATH-KNELL is ringing in Washington, we are told, but observers differ as to whether it is ringing for the Interstate Commerce Commission or for the United States Commerce Court. By its decision in the Louisville and Nashville case, some of the papers declare, the Court has struck the Commission a death-blow as far as its usefulness to the public is concerned; but others predict that the blow will so rebound against the Court as to amount virtually to an act of suicide. But even if the consequences fall short of either of these extremes, all agree that the healing of the feud between these two bodies has been put farther off than ever. In this case, as reported by the Washington correspondents, the Court not only annulled certain freight rates fixed by the Commission, but apparently ruled that the Commission has no final authority to fix rates, holding that the Commerce Court may review the Commission's findings and reverse its decisions on a rate's reasonableness or unreasonableness. Senator La Follette said in his Philadelphia speech that the public gets no benefit from the Commission's power to fix "equal" rates for all shippers, as the rates may be exorbitantly high and still be equal. What benefits the consumer is the fixing of reasonable rates, and that is what the railroads vehemently oppose. Till the Commission has that power, it will be of small benefit to the general public, said the Senator, and Gov. Woodrow Wilson, who sat near, nodded emphatic approval. This power is now seriously curtailed by the verdict of the Court. The opinion, read by Judge



T. R.—"Well, you don't call this fishing, do you?"
—Darling in the New York Globe.



I WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION.
—Coffman in the New York Journal.

A "RECEPTIVE CANDIDATE."

Archbald, "puts the strongest check on the Interstate Commerce Commission that has been applied to it by any court in recent years," says the correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), and a representative of the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.) describes the situation as follows:

"President Taft's pet and pride, the Commerce Court, to-day gave what is virtually a death-blow to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the one governmental body which has been effective in checking the aggressions of big business.

"Thus is fulfilled the prophecy freely made at the time that President Taft formed the Commerce Court as a provision of the Railroad Rate Bill, a prophecy which was renewed with added assurance when President Taft named the members of the new Court.

"If the ruling handed down by the Court stands, the Interstate Commerce Commission will be reduced to a purely perfunctory body with little excuse for existence. About all that will be left for it to do will be to make recommendations, which the railroads may or may not accept, just as they choose.

"The decision that puts the Commission in this position will be appealed to the Supreme Court. In that tribunal now lies the only hope of reviving the Commission as a useful body. In the mean time, the Commission is virtually dead."

The Commission, the same authority informs us, has held that the power to name a reasonable rate is purely legislative; that this function has been delegated to it by Congress, and that the Commerce Court has no power to pass on findings of fact except when rates fixed by the Commission are shown to be confiscatory. In the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad against the Commission, the Commerce Court seems to have adopted a different view. After a discussion of the evidence, the Court's opinion concludes:

"Counsel for the Commission and for the Government simply rely on the authority of the Commission to determine what is a reasonable rate, and the conclusiveness of its judgment where it has done so, against which, it was argued, the courts can afford no relief unless the rate which has been fixed is shown to be confiscatory. This contention must be rejected. In our judgment, it was never intended to confer on the Commission any such unrestrained and undirected power. It is not within the authority of the Commission to reduce the rates in this or any other case, not merely against the weight of the evidence produced to sustain them, but without anything substantial to warrant the conclusion reached or the reasons assigned therefor. And this, we are convinced, is a case of that character. Having

regard to the undisputed evidence adduced at the hearing, the existing rates were not shown to be unjust or unreasonable, and there was, therefore, no valid basis for the Commission's conclusion."

The new Commerce Court "certainly has the courage of its convictions," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), since it renders this "smashing" decision while fully aware that "a bill putting an end to its existence is being vigorously pushed in Congress," and that "the Interstate Commerce Commission has attacked it and charged it with usurpation."

Alexander P. Moore's enthusiastically progressive Pittsburgh *Leader* declares that the Commerce Court "exists without use or reason," and predicts its early death at the hands of the Democrats and the Progressive Republicans; and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) affirms that "it is high time that the new Commerce Court should be either abolished or brought to some proper realization of the limitation of its power."

Carl Snyder, writing in *Collier's* on "Justice versus Technicality," asserts that this Court, since its creation a little more than a year ago, "has exhibited a policy of obstruction more barefaced than that of any other court in the country," and declares that "it is comparable only to the Supreme Court of California when that body was literally owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad." Reviewing its record, he finds that it sustained the railroads against the Commission in eighteen of the first twenty-four cases before it, and that five of the cases in which it found against the railroads were "trifling cases of little interest."

We find the other side presented by the New York *Financial World*, which discovers in the Commerce Court's latest decision "more than a ray of hope for our railroads that they may regain a fair part of their independence," and goes on to say:

"From the time the Interstate Commerce Commission was established, it had continuously tried to broaden the scope of its power to rule over the railroads, as tho the Government were clothed with supreme authority. Almost nothing was left to railroad managers save to execute the mandates of the Commission. The record of the Commission is an almost uninterrupted story of curbing the railroads by suspensions and reductions of rates, until the situation had become intolerable.

"Now investors will have hope that the Commerce Court will be able to curtail the Commission's power, whenever it

thinks that it has been used unreasonably and arbitrarily. There is still pending before the Commerce Court the important issue of long- and short-haul charges as interpreted by the Commission. If this ruling should also be rescinded, then better days will come for the railroads. They will be able to increase rates. Absolute management by commission of the railroads, in which the public has invested over \$26,000,000,000, was a power never intended by Congress to be conferred on the Commission."

FACING ANOTHER COAL STRIKE

THE OPERATORS' rejection of the anthracite mine-workers' demands does not give warrant for serious alarm, according to most of the newspaper writers, even tho a final disagreement would, of course, mean a strike. The first disagreement is thought likely to be followed by compromises, and further conferences have been planned. We have simply "to prepare for two weeks of no-surrender reports, culminating in a settlement when the prospect is most disheartening," thinks one editor, who further reminds us that the present three-year agreement "does not expire until April 1, and the whole time until then can be employed, if necessary, in conference." Since the great coal strike of 1902-03, there has been peace in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. The issues of that struggle were decided, acceptably to both sides, by the commission appointed by President Roosevelt. The three-year agreement has twice been renewed. The workings of the permanent Conciliation Board have promoted satisfactory relations between the miners and their employers. At least so it appears to the daily press, which strongly deprecate the threatened renewal of hostilities, and wonder what new conditions can have arisen to justify it. If worse comes to worst, they remember, the public will be the sufferer. The labor-leaders are warned by the *New York Herald* "that this country will not stand behind them in a strike as it did in 1902, that conditions here are different from those in England, that labor has not yet recovered from the black eye administered by the McNamaras, and that without public opinion back of them any strike must be a failure." And on the other hand *The Herald* thinks "the operators may easily find it not inconsistent with the rights of their stockholders to make some concessions and not assume the 'divine right' attitude so obnoxious in the early stages of the last great strike."

The demands of the coal-miners, which were carefully drawn up by their leaders, only to be rejected *in toto* by the operators, but which may serve as a basis for a compromise, are thus conveniently stated in brief by the *New York World*:

- "1. An increase of 20 per cent. in wages.
- "2. Recognition of the union by the operators, and that they collect union dues from the workmen.
- "3. An eight-hour day with no reduction in wages paid the miners.
- "4. A contract for one year instead of for three years or longer.

"5. A minimum wage of \$3.50 a day for miners and \$2.75 for laborers.

"6. No interference with the check weighman and check-docking bosses who represent the miners.

"7. Payment for mining coal by the ton, and not by the carload.

"8. Abandonment of the Conciliation Board, on which both miners and operators are represented.

"9. That Districts 1, 7, and 9 [the Pennsylvania anthracite fields] be recognized as a party to negotiate a wage contract, and that not more than one working-place be given one contract miner."

The demand for higher wages, which the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* calls "the only real issue," may be acceded to, at least in part, observes the *New York Journal of Commerce*. It may perhaps be justified by the pressure of the increased cost of living, notes the *New York Tribune*. But these and other papers in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, where the pinch of the last strike was most keenly felt, and where, it must be admitted, the financial interests behind the operators are most influential, find it rather difficult to sympathize with the workers in their other demands. To quote the *New York Tribune*, whose editorial discussion is typical of this group of dailies:

"The union's reason for seeking a yearly agreement instead of a three-year one is that the workers feel the need of a union only at the time when the renewal of the agreement becomes necessary. The more frequent the renewal the easier it is for the union to maintain itself. When three years intervene the miners fail to pay their dues and allow their membership to lapse. This failure to pay dues is responsible for the demand that the operators withhold a certain sum from the wages of the workmen to aid the union in collecting dues. Without that system the union feels unable to maintain itself in the anthracite field. The abolition of the conciliation board is also asked for in order to magnify the importance of the union in representing the workers.

"For the present system, which the operators are asked to abolish, it is to be said that it has produced peace in the anthracite region, and it has worked to the satisfaction of the miners; for if the miners were not satisfied, the union would have no difficulty in maintaining its membership. It is impossible to sympathize with demands which, if granted, would tend to lessen the chances of peace and which would subject the country annually to the uncertainty now prevailing, instead of only triennially, as at present."

Comment from the union-labor and Socialist press in reply to such reasoning as the foregoing has not yet reached us, but will undoubtedly be forthcoming as the negotiations in New York continue. Officials of the United Mine Workers of America deny that there is any prospect of an immediate change in their "ultimatum." To increase the wage-rate, say spokesmen for the operators, will mean to raise the price of coal to the consumer, and there will be a firm stand for the renewal of the agreement now in force. But in Wilkesbarre, the center of the anthracite country, the *New York Herald's* correspondent was told that "the demands of the underground workers always have been met with refusal at first, but in subsequent negotiations a better understanding was brought about." And the prediction was made "that such will be the case in the negotiations now pending."



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JOHN P. WHITE.

President of the United Mine Workers of America, who may have a chance to play the rôle enacted by John Mitchell nine years ago.

THE STEEL TRUST EXPOSED AGAIN

THE HALO of that "good trust," the United States Steel Corporation, hangs askew, thinks a Chicago editor, since the Stanley Committee's expert accountant has informed the public that the corporation controls 80 per cent. of the steel properties of the country and is making a profit of 40 per cent. on cost. Furthermore, asserts this accountant, Mr. Farquhar J. McRae, the Steel Trust actually does restrain trade and prevent competition by manipulation of prices, through the "Gary dinners," by its control of raw materials, and through a system of interlocking directorates in various companies.

Several of these statements, it is to be noted, contradict statements of Steel Corporation officials. After briefly summing up these charges, the *New York World* (Dem.) exclaims scornfully: "This marks the 'good trust'!" Interesting it may be, and in the opinion of some it is a damning recital of monopolistic greed and iniquity, but the greater part of the press find in it little that had not already been sufficiently established by testimony given before the Stanley Committee. So far from the publication of the McRae report hurting the Steel Trust, comments the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.), it has proved "an excellent advertisement." When the news reached the stock market, according to *The Record*, steel common at once advanced from 59½ to 61½:

"The wages of sin may be death, but the wages of violating the Antitrust Law are higher prices for the common stock. . . . What's the use of trying to bust the trusts when the evidence that they are restricting trade is a substantial asset, and stimulates the appetite for their securities?"

The information that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. received \$69,300,000 for promoting the United States Steel Corporation, altho here and there justified as a proper fee for a gigantic achievement, arouses indignation in many an editorial mind. "A pretty price for scrambling eggs!" exclaims the *Chicago Tribune* (Prog. Rep.):

"It comes too high.

"If America is to remain a land of opportunity, a land of wide-spread prosperity based on productive industry, of real freedom—political, social, and economic freedom—we must make an end of a system which fosters a Morgan and lets him stand by the turnstile of opportunity to exact such tribute."

Mr. McRae's report, based upon an examination of the Steel Corporation's books ordered by the Congressional Investigating Committee, will be considered as testimony by the Committee, and may also be placed at the disposal of the Department of Justice for use in the present suit against the Steel Trust. Besides certain facts already noted, the investigator finds that the Steel Corporation controls about 80 per cent. of the steel holdings of the country, not 60 per cent., as Judge Gary and Mr. Frick told President Roosevelt in 1907. The control of ore by the Steel Corporation is placed at 76 per cent. of competitive ore in Minnesota, 500,000,000 tons in the South, in all 2,500,000,000 tons out of 4,462,940,000 tons of commercially available ore in the United States, and is declared to be "an ownership and a control which must interfere with competition." The net earnings for the nine years 1902-10 are set down at \$1,029,685,389, the equivalent of \$13 per ton or 40 per cent. on cost.

The Steel Corporation is characterized as "merely a holding company," and its concentration in 1901 of upward of 180 corporations terminated "competition between previously competing concerns." The later acquirement of competing plants, "when considered collectively," leads Mr. McRae "to the conclusion that the object in view was the restriction of competition." Such was the intention, he is persuaded, in the

Tennessee Coal and Iron Company case. The legal effect of the "golden rule" policy enunciated at the "Gary dinners" is thus set forth in an analysis prepared for the report by a New York lawyer:

"It can be no justification of the cooperation of the participants in the Gary dinners that no penalty attaches to a violation of the declarations mutually exchanged, because perforce the Antitrust Act would prevent the enforcement of any penalty for reducing prices or exceeding one's share of the business. Previous pool agreements may have been broken and penalties inflicted by the members themselves, altho this was soon discontinued. It will be assumed, even if a fund had not been deposited, that the men in the old pool would have paid their fines. If this be assumed, it can also be assumed that the word of the participants in the Gary dinners is ample security for the professions of cooperation in the policy almost unanimously subscribed to at the dinners. On the other hand, any contract may be broken; any conspiracy may be upset by recalcitrants. It is surely no excuse for the illegality of any arrangement in restraint of trade that it can be departed from by the participants."

A corporation that controls 80 per cent. of the steel business and makes a 40-per-cent. profit "is certainly in no need of governmental support in the shape of high-tariff duties on steel imports," observes the *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.). And other Democratic and Progressive journals express similar opinions. One of them, the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* (Prog. Rep.), goes on to say:

"The report utterly dispels the contention of Judge Gary and other Steel Trust officials that the United States Steel Corporation is not operated in restraint of trade and competition. . . .

"The report shows that by a shrewd manipulation of the raw-material supply the Trust holds the independents in its power. . . .

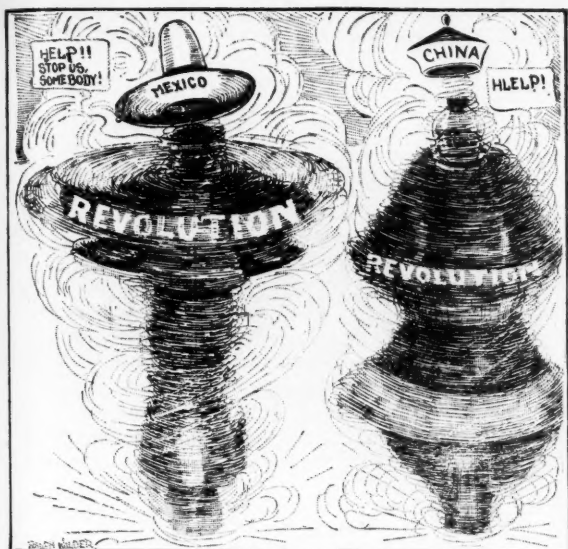
"One of the contentions of the Steel Trust—that it has always had to make a hard fight for foreign business, and is in direct competition for that trade with other steel companies at home and abroad—is flatly denied by the McRae report, which shows that all of the subsidiary companies, even those only partly controlled by the Trust, are compelled to sell their export products to the Trust, thus eliminating all home competition for foreign business.

"The entire report is intensely interesting, and must prove of great value to the Department of Justice, which is seeking the dissolution of the Steel Trust."

While "some valuable publicity has been secured regarding the present power of the monster that Taft and his henchmen hope to vanquish," the Socialist *New York Call* has only sympathy for "the gullible public" which believes such dissolution possible.

To certain Republican observers, however, the McRae report is simply a Democratic campaign document. In the opinion of the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*, "the promulgation of such a biased finding . . . is obnoxious to the spirit of fair dealing." The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) is here agreed with its Republican contemporary: "Mr. McRae reports like a politician and a partizan." He is reminded that he overlooked "the fact that the régime of this tyrant has been the best period the iron-trade has ever known, alike for capital, labor, consumers, and competitors." The Steel Trust, we are further assured by the *New York paper*,

"has cut no adversary's throat, and has extorted no more than a fair price from any buyer. It has admitted that it has not treated its labor upon its own standard, but it has declared for a policy of improvement, altho its hours and its pay are better than the independents'. To Mr. McRae it seems more important that the trust's bulk is large than that its character and conduct are good. . . . If methods and conduct such as have been the trust's through a term of years result in benefit to the ultimate consumer and the country, shall Government take sides between the competitors in a matter of economies rather than of conduct?"



WOUND UP AND CAN'T STOP.

—Wilder in the Chicago Record-Herald.



"SHAKE! I KNOW JUST HOW YOU FEEL."

—Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.

AROUND AND AROUND.

THE DENATURED TREATIES

THE HISTORY of arbitration treaties in this country, as several of our papers note, has a way of repeating itself. In 1905 the treaties negotiated by Secretary Hay were pigeon-holed in the State Department after they had undergone the fatal amending process at the hands of the Senate. Last week the Senate made such drastic changes in the proposed arbitration pacts with Great Britain and France that newspaper authorities say that they will have to be resubmitted to those Powers. And one especially well-informed correspondent at Washington deems it more probable that the Administration will not think it worth while to try to secure the approval of the foreign governments to the Senate modifications, but will hold the treaties for the present "with the possibility that an attempt may be made to induce the Senate to reconsider its action when the political storm and stress which led the Democrats and the Roosevelt supporters to make a campaign issue of them have passed." After voting to eliminate the much-attacked provision giving a joint high commission power to decide whether a question is arbitrable, and after inserting a list of issues which may not be submitted to arbitration, the Senate almost unanimously ratified the treaties. So doing, in the New York World's (Dem.) opinion, it not only cuts away "the principle which gives life and force to the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France," but also "adds injury to insult by ratifying the remains as if life were left in them." For, says *The World*:

"No treaties are required to bring nations into an arbitration of questions which they are always mutually willing to arbitrate at the time of a dispute. What these treaties sought to do was to create an obligation to arbitrate a broad or justiciable class of questions which they might not be willing to arbitrate in the heat of controversy. So provision was made for joint high commissions of both parties to interpret disputed points and determine the arbitral character of issues arising.

"The Senate strikes out this vital provision. It adds others for the further emasculation of the proposed conventions. . . .

"It is not the President who has been betrayed. It is a great cause of civilization. . . .

"In an appeal to the country from yesterday's performance it will be the Senate and not the President that will suffer."

The vote of practically the entire Democratic membership

of the Senate for the resolution "cutting the heart out of the conventions," is attributed by the New York Tribune's (Rep.) Washington correspondent solely to a desire "to put the President in a hole." Similar motives are charged to the Insurgent Senators who voted with them. Tho it does not look upon the Senate's action as a serious reverse to the cause of peace, because it doubts whether the treaties so warmly supported by President Taft would have accomplished what was claimed for them, the New York Herald (Ind.) does recognize it as "a rather bad defeat for the Taft Administration, being seized upon instantly as a victory by turbulent forces in the President's own party." Indeed, "since the balance of power rested with the Roosevelt Republicans," who were "inspired to take a strangle hold on the treaties by Theodore Roosevelt," the result, notes the Springfield Republican (Ind.), "was called by many a Roosevelt victory." And, altho he is not in the Senate, he "will be held accountable in history for what he has done to influence the Senate's evil action."

Not content with laying the ax to the root of the tree, the Senate proceeded to lop off some of its branches and adopted, among others, an amendment consenting to the ratification of the treaties on the understanding that they do not authorize the submission to arbitration of—

"any question which affects the admission of aliens into the United States, or the admission of aliens to the educational institutions of the several States, or the territorial integrity of the several States of the United States, or concerning the question of the alleged indebtedness or moneyed obligation of any State of the United States, or any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions, commonly described as the Monroe Doctrine, or other purely governmental policy."

In the earlier debates Senator Lodge had offered a resolution expressly reserving the Senate's right to pass upon the question of arbitrability in each case. His eloquent speech, favoring the passage of the treaties thus amended, contained several warning passages which a daily of his own State thinks may have actually helped to defeat it. The most striking paragraphs referred to the impossibility of allowing the Monroe Doctrine to become a subject of arbitration. He said:

"Suppose, for example, some great Eastern Power should directly or indirectly take possession of a harbor on the west



"THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE."

—Triggs in the New York Press.



"MERRIE ENGLAND."

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

coast of Mexico for the purpose of making it a naval station and a place of arms. I am using no imagination in suggesting such a case. It is not very long since an indirect movement was begun, and it is apparently still on foot, to obtain possession for a foreign Power of Magdalena Bay, so I may fairly suppose that such a case might arise. If it did we should immediately intervene. We should declare that this was a violation of our constant policy known as the Monroe Doctrine. The nation seeking the station on the coast of Mexico would then say: 'Very well, let us take this to arbitration.' We could not help ourselves, for under the terms of the treaty either party to a dispute can bring the other before the High Commission of Inquiry, and the Monroe Doctrine would then be submitted to them by us as a bar to the arbitrability of the question.

"The Monroe Doctrine, as a doctrine, in general terms, would not and could not, as an abstract proposition, come before the Commission, but it would appear there inevitably as incidental to the taking of the harbor on the west coast of Mexico as proposed by the foreign Power. A year may, and in practise would, certainly elapse before the matter would be taken up

by the Commission, and during that time the foreign Power would go on strengthening its hold upon the position which it had taken. Then comes the investigation of the Commission. Under the general principles of international law, the foreign Power would have a perfect right to secure that land by purchase or treaty. The only bar that we could plead to their doing so would be that the action of the foreign Power threatened our safety and violated our settled policy; that is, the Monroe Doctrine. What chance do you think the Monroe Doctrine would have before a commission made up in part of persons not Americans? The Monroe Doctrine is not international law. It is a policy of the United States, declared after ample consideration as essential to its safety, and the strength of the doctrine is exactly that of the power of the United States and of its Navy. Suppose the Commission decided that it was an arbitrable question. Do you think the American people would arbitrate it? I do not, and I do not think it ought to be arbitrated. We should decline to arbitrate it, and the treaty would be disregarded, with all the unpleasant consequences which a disregard of treaty obligations always involves."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SOMEBODY'S hat is always in the ring in Mexico.—*Detroit Free Press*.

If the British mine-strike keeps up it might not be amiss, after all, to carry some coal to Newcastle.—*New York Herald*.

THE Canal unites the Americas by cutting the Isthmus connecting them—a paradox of politics and hydraulics.—*Boston Transcript*.

IN case the Colonel is elected to the Presidency there ought to be a nice position on *The Outlook* open to Mr. Taft.—*Newark Evening News*.

KERMIT's remark a year or more ago that "Dad always wants to be the corpse at a funeral" seems to have been well based.—*Kansas City Journal*.

BEFORE trying to run the steam-roller over the hat in the ring the Taft managers will do well to test the explosiveness of what's under it.—*Cleveland Leader*.

WOODROW WILSON says his hat is in the ring and that his head is in it. Does that mean that he has lost his head, or that he is talking through his hat?—*Cleveland Leader*.

IT would not be surprising to learn that President Madero has written General Diaz to inquire the cost of board and lodging in Europe.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

MRS. ROOSEVELT and Miss Roosevelt will sail for Panama this week to make a long visit—an ominous sign. Let the women and children be removed; the fight is about to begin.—*Providence Journal*.

AND Charles R. Crane, of Illinois, probably smiles contentedly as he reads of bullets whistling around the United States Legation in Peking and subscribes a few more dollars to the anti-Taft movement.—*New York Herald*.

LEADING Democrats feel that Mr. Roosevelt is making a grave mistake.—*Toledo Blade*.

LONDONERS may well be pardoned if they are asking to-day which is the gentle sex.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE JOURNAL will publish free of charge any announcements of candidates for Vice-President.—*Pensacola Journal*.

THE question is now whether the recall will apply to hats that have been thrown into the ring.—*New York Evening Post*.

WE confess surprise at an official report which states that there are only 10,000 insane persons in New York.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

PRESIDENT MADERO, of Mexico, probably thinks he couldn't have been treated worse if he were asking for a third term.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE favorite sport in Washington seems to be to walk over to the agricultural building and hang something on Secretary Wilson.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

TENNIS, it is said, is putting golf into second place again as the American sport; but it adds that the noise made inside the House may prevent it being heard.—*Macon Telegraph*.

"OPPORTUNITY is knocking at the door of the Democratic party," says an exchange, but it adds that the noise made inside the House may prevent it being heard.—*Macon Telegraph*.

IN other words, T. R. insists that the rule of reason must be employed in the interpretation of his pledge not to accept another term under any circumstances.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

MR. CHARLES WILBUR DE LYON NICHOLLS says that there are only 466 persons in American fashionable society. If that's really all, things are not nearly so bad as we had feared.—*Philadelphia North American*.



THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE

WHAT SIR EDWARD GREY said in a recent speech would be "the greatest national calamity in our history" arrived last week in England. Coal-workers to the number of about a million dropt their tools and left the mines. But the area of suffering spread much beyond the coal districts. Sir Edward Grey had in his mind the fact that only two weeks' supply of coal for England was above ground. As a result the coal shortage was felt instantly, factories began to shut down all over the United Kingdom, the railroad service was cut to a minimum, food supplies ran short for lack of transportation, and the entire country was like a land in a state of siege. Government measures to end the strike promptly were urged and expected, and predictions were freely made that it would last but a few days. "We are face to face with a catastrophe of a magnitude which can not be easily exaggerated," said the *London Statist* at the outbreak of the strike, and it pointed out that the results might be world-wide, as Britain produces nearly 30 per cent. of the world's total coal-production. A long strike "would kill the present trade boom, and reduce the country from the heights of prosperity to the depths of depression," says the *London Economist*, and it suggests that the Miners' Union buy mines and work them as they please, or that the Government buy and work mines—anything but a halt in the production of coal.

The miners hope to gain increased wages by the strike, and the owners have the opportunity to sell their accumulations of coal at fancy prices, realizing a tidy sum in this way whatever the outcome. Meanwhile the public suffers. The strike is described by the *London Times* as "a deliberate and determined attack upon the nation at large, upon its industries, its security, its food-supply, its complicated social, sanitary, and lighting organizations, and upon the comfort, the well-being, and in many cases the very existence of the general body of citizens." "The attack will fall heavily upon all," it adds, "but heaviest of all upon the poorest." The *London Evening Standard* corroborates this remark by figures to show that nearly 2,000,000 hands in coal-using trades are made idle by the lack of coal.

The causes of the strike may be briefly summarized as follows: The miners earn their wages by piece-work, i.e., they are paid on contract in accordance with the weight of coal they dig out. It is claimed that there are two injustices in this: first of all, the men claim there are veins of coal, some more, some less difficult to work. A man may work as hard and as long at the difficult place and yet not earn as much as he who labors under favorable conditions. So the men say there should be a "minimum wage." But there are, according to the employers, what

are called "slackers," or shirkers, who do not earn even what is claimed by the strikers as the minimum. The minimum daily wage asked by the miners is \$1.25, and a man who works underground strikes at this moment because, whatever his output, he will work for nothing less. But the masters (as the *London Daily Telegraph* points out) "are convinced that the principle of payment in proportion to the amount of work performed is the only one that can be applied successfully in the case of coal-getters," while "the last word of the men is that there can be no settlement of the present strike unless the principle of the minimum wage is agreed to."

The Government favors a minimum wage for the miners, and suggests an investigation to ascertain what the minimum should be, but that would require time, and the country can not wait. Says the *London Daily Mail*:

"The task of the Government is clear. It is to stop the strike. If ministers do not possess the necessary powers they must take such powers as they require. They will have the entire support of the nation in so doing. We can not believe that Mr. Asquith will show himself inferior in energy, courage, and resource to Senhor Vasconcellos, who three weeks ago put down the general strike in Portugal; to M. Aristide Briand, who suppress the French railway strike of 1910; or to Mr. Irvine, who ended the great railway strike in Victoria nine years ago. They

have shown the way. It only remains for the British Government, if conciliation fails, to follow their example."

The *Standard* would have the Ministry take strong measures, "as if the country were engaged in war with a foreign Power," for "the future of British industry, our very existence as a great mercantile nation, may be at stake, the life of the people is threatened, and political theories must stand aside." Drastic action would be indorsed by the nation, for—

"To endeavor to deprive forty-five millions of people of food, fuel, light, and the services indispensable for the maintenance of sanitation, is a crime against humanity, no matter from what motives committed. We are not to be starved, frozen, and poisoned because some workmen and employers can not agree about their contracts. It is for the Government and Parliament to see that this outrage against the nation is prevented and the ordered processes of civilized society maintained, by all legal, and, if necessary, by suprallegal, methods. The conspiring against the health and life of the community must be checked—at all costs."

The *London Times* suggests this program:

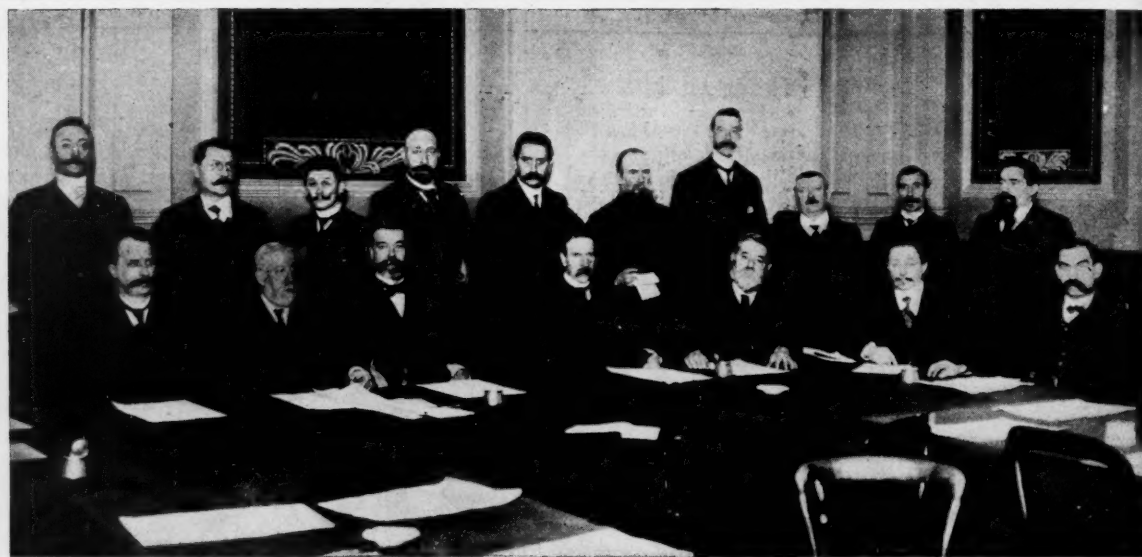
"There is one thing the Government might do. They might arrange a debate on the subject for the information of the public, and insist that the two sides shall lay their case before the High Court of Parliament so that the nation can judge between them. If either refused, they would be condemned



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LEADERS OF THE STRIKING MINERS.

These officers of the Miners' Union are, from the reader's left to right: W. Abraham, M.P., treasurer; T. Ashton, secretary; Enoch Edwards, M.P., president; R. Smillie, vice-president. They are here seen on their way to consult with the Premier at the conference that failed to avert the strike.



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LABOR-LEADERS OF FIVE COUNTRIES IN LONDON TO DISCUSS A GENERAL EUROPEAN COAL STRIKE.

in default. There are plenty of mine-owners and miners' leaders in Parliament. Let them state their respective cases. The taxpayers, who pay their salaries and will have to pay the awful cost of this quarrel, if it is not composed, have a right to demand from them a statement of their claims. What, we should like to ask, are members of Parliament for, and what is the Government for? Is it to play at party games, or to look after the affairs of the nation and give an account of its stewardship? It is quite possible that a set statement of the two sides would throw so much light on the situation as of itself to compel an agreement by force of logic."

WHY ITALY FACES NO "HOLY WAR"

THE EUROPEAN PRESS expected that Italy would be opposed by all Islam when first Victor Emmanuel annexed Tripoli and Cyrene. A fierce and fanatical "Holy War" was predicted and the Italian Army was supposed to have dared to enter the dragon's lair, or to have bearded the lion in his den. The astuteness of Italian statesmen is remarkable, in that they have had no such fear, and have even gone so far as to bombard Beirut, merely, as it would seem, to show their defiance and contempt for the Government at Constantinople. The Arabs of Asia at least were expected to oppose Italy. Now, the Arabs are a fine race of soldiers, and the question is sometimes asked why Mecca did not come to the help of Constantinople in fighting the Italian invaders. Persia sent her expressions of sympathy, but neither men nor weapons; but Persia was occupied with her own troubles and could not think of cooperating in a "Holy War" in Africa, but Arabia, the original birthplace of Islam, might be expected to follow the crescent into Cyrene in defense of the Mohammedan religion, says a writer in the *Paris Temps*. This writer gives several reasons why the men of Arabia refused their help. In the first place, they have always denied the assumption of the Sultan of Turkey to be the genuine successor of the Prophet, and resented the stand taken by Constantinople as the metropolis of their religion. Then Arabia has been unjustly treated by Turkey, and the Young Turks have admitted "infidels" to privileges in the army and state which properly belong to "believers" only. Thus this writer tells us that at present "in this stagnating war between Turkey and Italy a new danger to Turkey is to be discerned, and a menace to the

preponderance of the Ottoman Empire in the domain of Islam. Mecca has again risen up against Constantinople and the question of the true seat of the califate has risen." Of the grievances of the Mussulmans of Arabia we read:

"For a long time the Arabs have been complaining of the position allotted them in the Turkish Empire. Their grievances are of two kinds—political and religious. Their language, the language of the Koran, has been practically discarded by the Turkish governors and administrators. Their interests are totally neglected, their national aspirations balked. This is shown in a measure by the way Tripoli, originally an Arabian colony, was treated. It became the most despised province of the Turkish Empire, a sort of criminal settlement to which Turks in disgrace were deported. It was badly ruled and left without defense, so that, as we see, it fell into the hands of the enemy without Turkey's striking a blow for it."

Constantinople is jealous of Arabia, says this writer, for its prestige as the real seat of Islam, and we read further:

"Arabia, proud of being the cradle of Mohammedanism, of possessing two 'holy cities,' wished to have a present worthy of its past, a certain autonomy. These regrets and aspirations met with nothing but suspicion, fear, and jealousy at Constantinople. From such roots rebellion is certain to spring up."

It was expected that Italy's seizure of Tripoli would have put an end to the feuds and quarrels between Turkey and Arabia. Arabia, however, we are told, calmly takes an attitude of "neutrality." One example shows the general feeling there:

"As a matter of fact, one of the most tenacious adversaries of Turkish hegemony in Arabia gave up the struggle and announced that he was ready to turn his arms against Italy, but he did not find a single follower, and has been opposed and denounced as a traitor to the Arabian cause."

Naturally the Italians are encouraged by this turn in events, while the opposite effect is produced on the Turks, and as for the Arabs:

"Islam has its cradle in Arabia, its very *raison d'être* in Arabia, in the holy city of Mecca. The day when the Turkish Empire loses Arabia, the day when the Arab Saïd Idriss is proclaimed Calif instead of the Turkish Sultan, the Turkish Empire will be plunged into the abyss, because the Sultan of Constantinople will be denied by all the Mussulmans of Asia and Africa."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



A GROUP OF BRITISH "PIT-BROW LASSIES" COMING HOME FROM WORK AT THE COLLIERY.

YELLOW PITY FOR WHITE PREJUDICE

THE JAPANESE do not care to come to America to live, but at the same time they don't like to be barred out by exclusion laws that seem to brand them as undesirable. As they view it, we welcome the scum of Europe with open arms at Ellis Island while we repudiate the élite of Asia at San Francisco. Our suspicions of them are unfounded, and our decrees of exclusion are quite superfluous, remarks the *Osaka Asahi*, which says it finds itself, not for the first time, "unable to restrain a smile at the cowardice and prejudice of the American people." After some criticism of our exclusion legislation, it says:

"Recently America seems to have been zealously engaged in completing the defenses of Hawaii, an attempt even being made to appeal to blind, vulgar sentiments by spreading a rumor that 35,000 Japanese soldiers were stationed in Hawaii in the guise of farm-laborers! It is perhaps intended—by making out that Japan is about to invade the Pacific coast—to effect the passage of a bill which will prevent Japanese from entering even the Hawaiian Islands."

But the Japanese are not crazy, says the *Asahi*, and will not make war unless it is deliberately forced upon them by the Yankees. The cost in life and gold would prevent them—besides, they desire to develop their home resources. The Japanese are anxious to export, not their population, but their products. Thus we read:

"We are among those who would rather see the products of our labor, in the form of merchandise, exported to America and other countries in large quantities, than see our people send their live energies abroad in the form of emigrants. With the increasing prosperity of Japan the exportation of the most

important of our unmanufactured goods, viz., our laborers, should automatically diminish more and more, and the export of manufactured articles or goods proportionately increase in volume. So long, therefore, as many Japanese laborers continue to desire to move to America as immigrants, so long at least can Japan reasonably have no surplus energy to plan such an undertaking as the conquest of America."

As a representative of high-caste Oriental civilization, the *Asahi* looks down disdainfully upon the degenerate American with his singular prejudices and narrow animosities in regard to the yellow races. To quote further from this article:

"What we deplore, for the sake of the Americans themselves, is their growing racial prejudice, their tendency to set up stricter and stricter distinctions between the white and the yellow peoples, thus themselves revealing the decadence of their ideals.

This decadence is due to the endeavors they make to effect the rapid expansion of the American population by the indiscriminate admission of low-class people from Europe, in the hope of speedily bringing the unclaimed land in the Western States under cultivation at the hands of the white man. Our allies in Europe are also pursuing a similar policy, which, it need hardly be pointed out, is based upon a mistaken notion. . . . No less grossly inconsistent are the Americans who, while giving free rein to their narrow-minded racial animosities at home, are making efforts to realize to the full the principle of equal opportunity in Manchuria—in the East. Spiritless as Orientals are, they

will not forever acquiesce in this sort of waywardness; the time will surely come when Americans will regret having carried their waywardness to excess. The danger that threatens America is not the entrance of the yellow people into their country, but the retrogression of their civilization and the decline of their ideals caused by the indiscriminate admission of whites."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SOME OF THE MINERS WHO BID BRITISH INDUSTRY HALT.

A NEW REASON FOR ANGLO-GERMAN ACCORD

THERE ARE SEVERAL indications that Germany and England are "coming together." Their interests point that way. The Socialists have roused the Kaiser to a sense of the futility of vast military preparations which keep the people in poverty and hunger. This we gather from such papers as Bebel's *Vorwaerts* and Harden's *Zukunft*. And now a high officer of the German Navy has come forward with a new argument for a genuine Anglo-German accord. Who is to predominate in the Mediterranean, he asks, the core of modern civilization, the great highway and European theater of British trade? Supremacy on the sea in the dawn of European history meant the command of the Mediterranean. We talk in a larger way nowadays of the hegemony of the Atlantic or Pacific, but Admiral E. Kalau von Hofe, writing in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), reminds us that the Mediterranean still remains the center of political and naval power, the possession of which he considers at present lies between Germany, England, and France. Austria is projecting a fleet, but is not yet prepared to enter into the competition. England, he says, since the battle of Trafalgar has reigned supreme from Gibraltar to the Nile. But England just now is concentrating her naval forces in the North Sea with a feeling of hostility toward Germany. This eminent German naval authority asks whether England can not unite with Germany in securing the hegemony of the Mediterranean, as against France and Italy? He states the case as follows:

"The settlement of the Morocco question and the unexpected annexation of Tripoli by Italy have attracted popular attention to the position of the various Powers in the Mediterranean, where England was supreme for a hundred years. This supremacy of England had its beginning in the battle of Trafalgar, and was supported by superior armaments. . . . When Germany, by the initiative of the Kaiser, resolved to build a powerful navy, the English Government evidenced serious concern. England startled the world by launching the first *Dreadnought*,

whose size and enormous cost were intended to defy the competition of other nations. But the contrary effect was produced. Not only Germany but other nations immediately set to work to build vessels equally powerful. The naval Powers which did not desire to be found lagging in the race followed the example of Germany in constructing vessels of the most modern type. Thus the belief in England's impregnable superiority on the sea was completely shaken."

The Admiral proceeds to consider what is the best course for England to take in preserving the inheritance of Trafalgar. England may be relying on the friendship of France, but France has her Atlantic coasts to protect, and besides, France is not a reliable ally, we are told. Italy is thus described:

"Her ambitions are quite beyond her strength. Her fleet is not strong enough for her to measure herself with her Latin sister. The same may be said of her army. Without allies Italy can not subsist. A sincere reconciliation with France, with the object of regulating their reciprocal interests in the Mediterranean, would be to Italy's great advantage, altho it certainly would not meet with the approval of England, upon which Italy so much depends. . . . As for Austria's Mediterranean projects, her fleet is quite inadequate to guard the interests she has in the Mediterranean and the Balkans."

The Admiral thinks that the prestige and supremacy of England in the Mediterranean, where that country has kept peace so long, are at present gravely threatened:

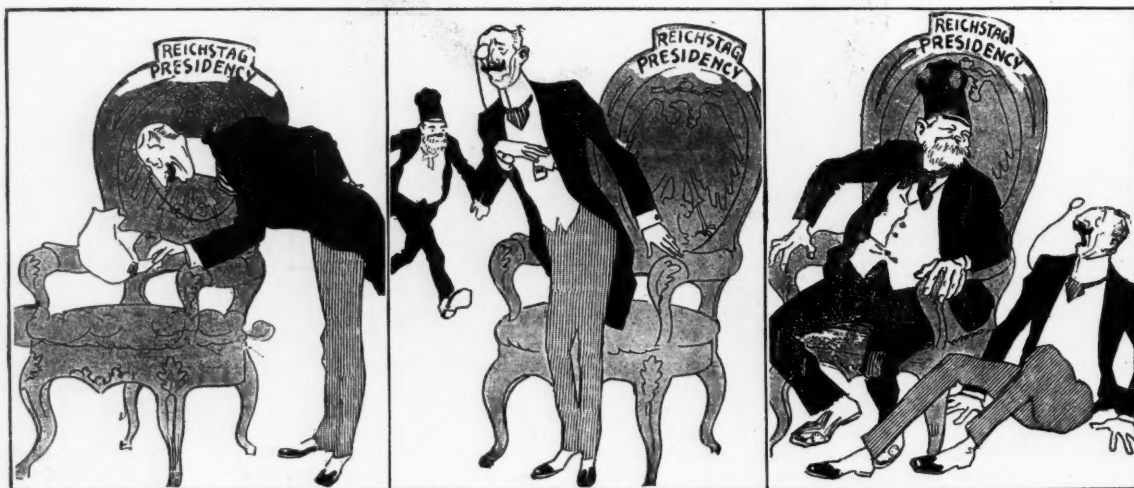
"The persistent absence from the Mediterranean of a strong English fleet is likely to destroy in the mind of the neighboring nations their faith in English naval supremacy. If on any given occasion England, feeling her relations with Germany to be risky, can not venture to send her fleet from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, England would be confronted with the most serious danger. Looking upon Germany as her foe she would feel obliged to unite herself with so unstable an ally as France, while everything seemed to guarantee her an accord with Germany."

The English are blind, thinks the Admiral, not to see that friendship with Germany would allow them to insure their power in the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to Port Said.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



BEBEL THE BOGY MAN.

"My son, what terror strikes fear to thine eye?"
"O father! O father! The Erlking is nigh!"
—*Nebelspatter* (Zurich).



"THIS CHAIR SUITS ME PRECISELY."

"I SHALL GIVE IT ADDED DIGNITY."

"THE FLOOR FOR YOURS!"

ARISTOCRAT AND SOCIALIST IN THE REICHSTAG.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).



SOME NEW EXPLOSIVES

THE CHIEF THINGS to be desired in an explosive for blasting are that it shall be powerful and safe. In other words, it must be difficult to set off and must develop great energy when it does explode. The first of these requirements bars out many of the most powerful explosives, such as the fulminates. Chlorid of nitrogen, generally stated in text-books to be the most powerful of all, is also the most dangerous—so much so that when it is formed in the course of a chemical experiment, the chemist does not wait to see what is going to happen, but absents himself at once. Progress in the use of high explosives has been very largely an advance in knowledge of how to make some of these ticklish compounds more difficult to explode and therefore more safe to use industrially. Even nitroglycerin in its original liquid form was unsafe and inconvenient to handle, and almost the first development in the manufacture of high explosives was to absorb the liquid in a porous material, the first of which was infusorial earth. This has now been replaced by wood-pulp as an absorbent, and to this are added active chemicals which aid in giving the greatest explosive force. In what follows, we are quoting from an article on "Recent Development in Explosives," contributed by A. E. Anderson to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, February 3). Says this writer:

"The next step was the use of guncotton in combination with nitroglycerin. Alfred Nobel discovered that about one part of guncotton dissolved in nitroglycerin produced a jelly-like mass which had a greater explosive force than either or both of them uncombined. This material is used as a base of the blasting-gelatins and gelatin dynamites which are largely used in Western mining at present. They have many advantages over the old-fashioned straight dynamite, in that they are practically waterproof, more dense and plastic, and are safer to handle. . . .

"Later it was discovered that nitrate of ammonia, a compound which in itself is not explosive, could be combined with nitroglycerin to produce an explosive which is also safer to handle, less sensitive to shock and friction, and has a slower and more rendering effect than the straight nitroglycerin dynamites. . . . These explosives are therefore not as good to use in wet work as either the dynamite or gelatin, but they evolve less noxious fumes than the dynamite, and for certain classes of work are superior to either of the others.

"The most recent development has been the introduction of nitrotoluene, which has the property of reducing the freezing-point of nitroglycerin. This is also an explosive compound when mixed with nitroglycerin, and explosives made of this mixture do not freeze above a temperature of 32° F.—that is, they will not freeze until water freezes and will thaw when ice melts. The explosives made of this combination of nitroglycerin, nitrotoluene, and with or without guncotton or nitrate of ammonia, are called Red Cross low-freezing powders."

Following the actions of foreign governments, Mr. Anderson goes on to tell us, the United States Government has been investigating causes and remedies for accidents in mining. A large part of the work has been a thorough investigation of explosives, to determine which are safest for use in coal-mining. Those explosives which are listed as "permissible" must be such as can be used under certain conditions in the most explosive mixture of gas and dust without causing the mixture to explode. To quote further:

"The explosives which have passed this test in the United States so far are of two kinds. First, the low-flame, nitroglycerin explosives, which are simply dynamites in which chemicals have been added to reduce the heat and quench the flame, and make the action of the powder slower. The second class, and the one which is in more general use, comprises the nitrate-of-ammonia explosives. . . . These permissible explosives are rapidly superseding both black blasting-powder and dynamite in the mining of coal."

The writer next takes up the case of the so-called "low explosives," in which the force is generated by the simple ignition and burning of the charge as in ordinary gunpowder, which has been made in practically the same way for over one hundred years. Says Mr. Anderson:

"They consist of 75 per cent. of potash or sodium nitrate, 15 per cent. carbon in the form of charcoal, and 10 per cent. of sulfur. The potash powders, known as the A blasting-powders, are little used in mining-work and they are more expensive than the soda powders. The black sporting-powders and ammunition come under this class. The B blasting-powder, made of sodium nitrate or Chile saltpeter, is a common black blasting-powder used in mining work. This powder is made in different-sized grains which regulate the speed of burning. The nitrate of sodium being easily affected by moisture the grains are protected by a glaze or covering of graphite.

"Until recently this powder was always exploded by means of a fuse or squib. The fuse is the same as used in metal-mining and consists of a core of fine powder wrapt in and surrounded by hemp cords and waterproofing material. The squib is merely a pencil of powder wrapt in a piece of paper so that when the paper is ignited it sets fire to the powder, and it is so constructed that the explosion of this powder shoots the squib for a distance of several feet into the charge of the blasting-powder. Recently, however, we have been able to manufacture an electric squib, consisting of a small capsule of powder which is ignited by means of an electrical current passing through a small platinum bridge.

"A few years ago an explosive was manufactured in which the burning effect of the black blasting-powder was augmented by the addition of a small percentage of nitroglycerin. This is called Judson powder, and is exploded by means of a primer consisting of a one-half-pound stick of 40-per-cent. dynamite for each ten pounds of the Judson powder."

The writer also notes that the employment of a less intelligent class of miners is necessitating careful supervision and the devising of detailed systems for handling the explosives. Great progress has also been made in the rapid driving of tunnels through hard rock, which is effected by drilling deep rounds of holes; by using powerful explosives, making it possible to break deeper ground; and by doing the work in a systematic manner.

A RAILWAY TO A VOLCANIC CRATER—Most mountain railroads are for pleasure- or curiosity-seekers, being intended to transport tourists easily and safely to a lofty point to view a fine prospect and enjoy the various sensations of the successful climber without undergoing the previous fatigue and dangers of climbing. A railroad that is to be built up Mt. Popocatepetl, in Mexico, is planned for a different reason, altho doubtless it will admit pleasure-seekers also. Its object is to exploit the extensive deposits of sulfur in the crater. This spot is already one of the world's great sources of sulfur, but the methods of mining this product and of transporting it to the base of the volcano are still quite primitive. Says a writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, February 10), quoting *The Electrical World*:

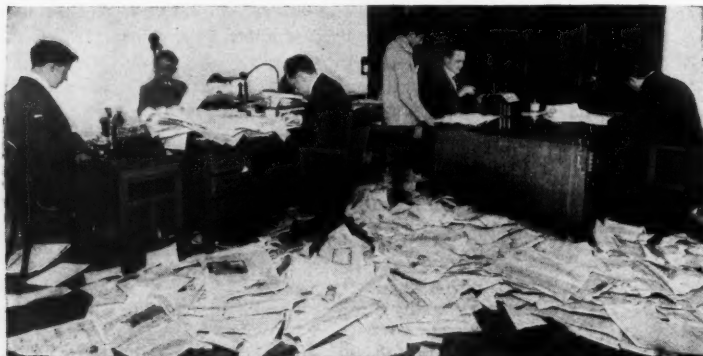
"A reconnaissance for an electric railroad to the sulfur deposits in the crater of Mt. Popocatepetl has shown . . . that a 5-per-cent. grade is practicable between the altitudes of 7,000 and 15,500 feet. The engineers making the survey were in the employ of the Pearson syndicate, which owns the Necaxa hydro-electric plant and the electric railways in the city of Mexico. The results of the reconnaissance have been such that Dr. F. S. Pearson, head of the syndicate, has announced, it is said, that an electric railway between the city of Mexico and Puebla will shortly be constructed, and a branch extended from Amecameca to the summit of the mountain.

"At a height of about 15,500 feet the projected line reaches a

saddle of the mountain, above which the acclivity is too great to be mounted by the ordinary traction method. A cog road will therefore be built from here to the summit, at which point the elevation is 17,794 feet above sea-level.

"The sulfur-deposits are within the bowl of the crater at a depth of about 500 feet below the rim. Vapors are continually

a young Hungarian engineer was sent from Budapest to do the work. The internal arrangement of the switchboard is kept under lock and key. All that an outsider can find out about it is what he can see. This includes an ordinary-looking switchboard in a room by itself. In another room are two ordinary sound-proof telephone booths. Instead of the usual telephone set there are two very large microphone transmitters mounted opposite each other some six inches apart. With his mouth between the transmitters the stentor reads an item, says 'change,' then immediately begins upon another. As the stentors have had special courses in distinct enunciation every word can be clearly heard. The work is so exhausting that one man reads only fifteen minutes, then rests for forty-five minutes while others take his place. The music-room where the evening entertainment is provided has sound-proof walls hung with green baize, with a pair of transmitters for each instrument and each singer."



"TELEPHONE HERALD" EDITORIAL SANCTUM

Where the news is assembled and edited before being read to the subscribers.

arising from vents that lead down into the interior of the mountain, and from these vapors sulfur is deposited on the floor of the crater at a rate said to exceed a million tons per annum. The new project includes the installation of modern machinery on the rim of the crater and in its interior by means of which the raw product can be loaded directly into cars."

AN AMERICAN TELEPHONE NEWSPAPER

THE CELEBRATED "telephone newspaper" of Budapest, Hungary, which has had a successful career of eighteen years and is still running, is now duplicated in Newark, N. J., and altho at present it seems to be in financial difficulties, they are not insurmountable, and may be overcome. Arthur F. Colton writes in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, February) that its first subscribers received the news of the day more promptly than that commodity had ever before been served in America. The enterprise, which is known as *The Telephone Herald*, is independent of the Typographical Union and the Allied Printing Trades Council, for it is published over wires instead of upon paper. In other words, the subscriber does not read *The Telephone Herald*, but merely listens to it. Whether he listens or not, *The Herald* appears in one continuous edition from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10.30 o'clock in the evening. Its news is constantly on tap, like water or gas, for the small sum of five cents a day. Says Mr. Colton:

"One of the American tourists who discovered the *Telefon Hirondo* [the Budapest 'newspaper'] was M. M. Gillam, formerly advertising manager of the *New York Herald*. He obtained the American rights and organized the United States Telephone Herald Company to dispose of state rights. The company that obtained the New Jersey privilege decided to try it on the dog at Newark. . . . Wires were leased from the telephone company. All was ready for business last March when the telephone company sought to cancel the lease. After six months' delay the Public Utilities Commission ordered the telephone company to carry out its original agreement. *The Herald* does not use the regular telephone lines, but extra wires.

"Speaking of buying a pig in a poke, *The Telephone Herald* has done something of that sort. The newspaper telephone, which is not like the ordinary telephone, since it will carry messages in only one direction, has never been patented. Instead, the secret of its construction has been carefully guarded. When the New Jersey Company was ready to install its Newark plant

one. In these familiar surroundings a couple of editors smoke cigars and clip the morning papers, go through press reports, proofs from a local evening paper, and correspondents' manuscripts, and receive telephone messages, condensing everything to the uttermost, 250 words being the maximum limit for the most important items. The modus operandi of publication is as follows:

"The subscriber gets a little wooden disk to be attached to the wall, with a little hook on which to hang the receivers when not in use. Ordinarily a receiver is held to each ear, tho in a great crisis, such as one of the big football games, one will suffice for one listener. There is no transmitter for the subscriber. He can not talk back, nor ask the stentor to repeat, nor ask questions, nor interrupt the service in any way. His only way of expressing disapproval of bad news is to hang up the receivers, tho if circumstances warranted he might slam them against the wall.

"In order that no one may wait in vain for the kind of news



A QUIET EVENING AT HOME WITH "THE TELEPHONE HERALD."

in which he is interested, everything is classified and sent out over the wires according to an exact schedule. The subscriber has a program tacked up beside his instrument so that he always knows when to expect certain things. When a bit of news of unusual importance comes in, the regular service is

interrupted while a bulletin is sent out, the subscribers being called by a whistle signal. Here is the daily program:

- 8.00 Exact astronomical time.
- 8.00-9.00 Weather, late telegrams, London exchange quotations; chief items of interest from the morning papers.
- 9.00-9.45 Special sales at the various stores; social program for the day.
- 9.45-10.00 Local personals and small items.
- 10.00-11.30 New York Stock Exchange quotations and market letter.
- 11.30-12.00 New York miscellaneous items.
- Noon Exact astronomical time.
- 12.00-12.30 Latest general news; naval, military, and Congressional notes.
- 12.30-1.00 Midday New York Stock Exchange quotations.
- 1.00-2.00 Repetition of the half-day's most interesting news.
- 2.00-2.15 Foreign cable dispatches.
- 2.15-2.30 Trenton and Washington items.
- 2.30-2.45 Fashion notes and household hints.
- 2.45-3.15 Sporting news; theatrical news.
- 3.15-3.30 New York Stock Exchange closing quotations.
- 3.30-5.00 Music, readings, lectures.
- 5.00-6.00 Stories and talks for the children.
- 8.00-10.30 Vaudeville, concert, opera.

"In a Newark department-store which installed a number of

instruments to draw trade the innovation was so successful that a restaurant next tried it. Patrons became so interested in the news that they forgot to find fault with their victuals. Then the clubs took up *The Telephone Herald*. Altogether there were over 1,000 subscribers by the middle of November, tho only a part of these were actually receiving the service because the switchboard could accommodate only a limited number at that time. New subscribers then came in so fast that the company felt encouraged to extend the service to the Oranges, Paterson, Passaic, and other surrounding towns, and to plan a plant for Atlantic City and vicinity.

"Indeed, these subscribers came in so fast, at the rate of forty or fifty a week, that the solicitors were temporarily laid off."

One feature of the telephone newspaper will endear it to the hearts of reformers, and indeed to some others who favor intellectual repose. It has no comic supplement!

It is discouraging, after this rosy description, to read in *The Editor and Publisher* (New York) that the telephone newspaper has temporarily suspended service, owing to financial embarrassments. At the time of suspension it had 2,500 subscribers, tho only half of them were getting the service, due to lack of equipment. It is said that a syndicate will take over the enterprise and resume publication.

COMBINATION ROAD AND LEVEE—It has been proposed by automobilists that the great levees or dikes along the lower Mississippi should be utilized for road embankments, two great highways along the banks from New Orleans to Memphis having been planned. Says a writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, February 21):

"It is proposed to obtain the consent of the United States Government for the use of the tops of levees, constructing a gravel roadway along the crown, which, they say, is amply wide

enough. This will serve at once a twofold purpose. It will make a highway surpassing any road in the United States for beauty of scenery, traversing, as it will, cultivated fields and immense cypress swamps; and will also be a means of keeping the levees in excellent shape, as any break or weak spot will be discovered before reaching serious proportions."

WHAT CONSTITUTES DISCOVERY?

IF AN ARCTIC EXPLORER should walk directly over the North Pole without knowing it was there, would he have "discovered" it? And if a scientific man should see a new species of animal or obtain a new chemical compound without recognizing what he had done until somebody else described the new creature or substance, could he properly pose as the original discoverer? Or if one man brought to light a new form of matter and ludicrously misunderstood its properties and composition, while a later investigator gave the facts to the world, which of them would be entitled to credit as the discoverer? These questions are not so simple as they may seem at first, as one may realize who follows the treatment accorded to the subject by Prof. Alexander Smith in a presidential address before the

American Chemical Society, printed in *Science* (New York). Says Professor Smith:

"At the very start, there is difficulty in settling what constitutes *discovery*. Scheele's preparation of oxygen undoubtedly took place a year or two before Priestley's, but his publication of the results was delayed until three years after Priestley's, and priority in discovery is generally held to require priority in publication.

"Again, Paracelsus obtained what is now known as hydrogen by the action of iron filings upon vinegar, but Cavendish defined the substance by its properties, and so the discovery dates from 1766. Liebig prepared bromin, but set the sample aside, believing it to be a chlorid of iodine, and Balard, who prepared the substance later, and recognized it to be a new halogen, became the discoverer. Similarly, a hundred years before Priestley's time, Borch (1678) prepared what is now known as oxygen in large quantities by heating saltpeter, but he failed to ascertain any of its properties; and again, forty-five years before Priestley's experiment, Hales collected the gas from the same source over water (the first record of any attempt to collect a gas in this way), and obtained, by measurement, 97 per cent. of the theoretical amount. But Priestley, on August 1, 1774, liberated it from mercuric oxide. A lighted candle happened to be standing before him at the moment. By pure chance, as he himself says, and without any particular reason which he could afterward recall, he immersed the candle in the gas and found that the combustion was unusually brilliant! He thus ascertained one distinct property of the substance and became the discoverer of oxygen. True, he thought at first that it was a compound of nitrous acid, earth, and phlogiston, and only in the light of the views of Lavoisier and others, and after long delay, did he accept, in 1786, the conclusion that it was an elementary substance. It may be noted that, altho Scheele was a better experimenter, his idea of the nature of oxygen was not much clearer. He thought that fire-air (oxygen) united with phlogiston to give heat, and that the last was a compound of the first two. Evidently, in those days, isolating the substance, and defining one or two of its properties, together



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine" (Chicago).

WHEN THE NEWSPAPER TURNS ENTERTAINER.
In the evening it furnishes music to the subscribers.



GENERAL UTILITY MOTOR
In a farm kitchen.

"A hundred years before Priestley's time, Mayow (1669) had shown by conclusive experiments that atmospheric air was made up of two components, of which the active one formed 25 per cent. of the whole. In measuring the amount, he employed the same reaction subsequently used by Priestley, namely, removal of the oxygen by the introduction of nitric acid and absorption of the product in water. But whereas Priestley was thereby estimating the 'goodness' of the air and had no idea that he was dealing with a mixture, Mayow was perfectly clear as to the interpretation of the results. . . .

"Unfortunately, circumstances conspired to relegate to obscurity all his wonderful work and magnificently clear reasoning. Mayow was a young physician, and the divergent view-point of Boyle, as an older man and an eminent philosopher, received more attention. Again, the logical conclusiveness of Mayow's proof of the existence of oxygen as a distinct substance was entirely over the heads of his contemporaries, and his way of thinking quite out of harmony with theirs.

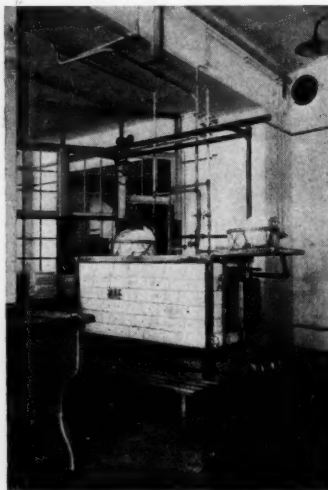
"In this point of view, he came a century and a half too soon. Such a proof, if offered at the present day, would be accepted as conclusive. The final isolation of the element would now be considered a matter of mere routine that could be assigned to a beginner in research as the basis of his dissertation for the degree of doctor of philosophy. . . .

"The story of Mayow suggests some additional conditions which determine the recognition of a discoverer, and the acceptance of his discovery. How often in the history of science has a dominating but conservative personality diverted attention from younger or less prominent men, or at the least, by hostile criticism, delayed the acceptance of their ideas! The discoverer who occupies a conspicuous social position is often more readily detected.

"Then, again, for the dealing of strict justice, the consequences may be almost as unfortunate when the discoverer is a century ahead of his time, like Mayow, as when he is three years late, like Scheele. And, finally, an intellectual plague like the phlogistic theory may be epidemic. An infection runs until a milder generation of the infecting organism is gradually evolved, or until the presence of the organism results in physiological changes which automatically give rise to substances that destroy it. Lavoisier was fortunate in arriving upon the scene when the disease was ready to loosen its hold. It was not that his fundamental experiments upon the subject of air and oxygen were new—the same conclusions could have been reached by putting together the work of his predecessors and contemporaries. It was largely because of his personality, and because he arrived at the psychological moment."

conferred discoverer's rights, no matter how grotesquely the nature of the substance was misunderstood.

"I say 'in those days,' for Curie made several compounds of radium, establishing their relations to one another, and is justly held to be the 'discoverer of radium,' altho no isolation of the element was attempted. Now that the science has developed, isolation can be dispensed with, and, in point of fact, was omitted in most of the exploratory work among the rare metals. If this principle could have been applicable in earlier days, several of the decisions of chemical history might have been reversed.



MOTOR-OPERATED DISHWASHER AND FAN.

FARMING BY ELECTRICITY

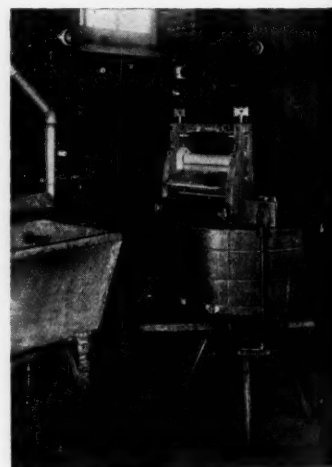
WHERE ELECTRICITY can be obtained cheaply, its cleanliness, handiness, and the facility with which it is applied and controlled make it seem almost the ideal source of power. The principal obstacles to its use in rural regions have been the difficulty and the cost of production. Not every farmer has it on tap, and when he does, the bill is apt to be staggering. The solution of the trouble seems to be the cooperative use of neighboring water-power by groups of farmers. In an article contributed to *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, February 24) by Frank Koester, the author specifies a large number of mechanical operations incident to farming that may be performed by electrical power. Small electric motors, he says, help to revolutionize many of the services connected with modern rural life. Almost any process that must be performed repeatedly with little or no variation can be done successfully and much more economically by a motor-driven mechanical device than by any other means. Small electric motors are rapidly ceasing to be luxuries and becoming necessities, and Mr. Koester predicts that within a few years small motor-driven machines will be doing the larger part of the routine work not only on the farm but in homes, inns, shops, and factories. He goes on:

"These motors can be located in almost any place where current is supplied for electric lights and can be started and stopt as simply as turning an electric light on or off. A small motor-driven device can therefore be located with sole reference to the convenience of the work, the light, ventilation, etc., and with little regard to the source of power. An ordinary flexible lamp-cord with a connecting plug serves to conduct the motor-current for the smaller sizes from any convenient lamp-socket, and the whole device, even while operating, can be moved about.

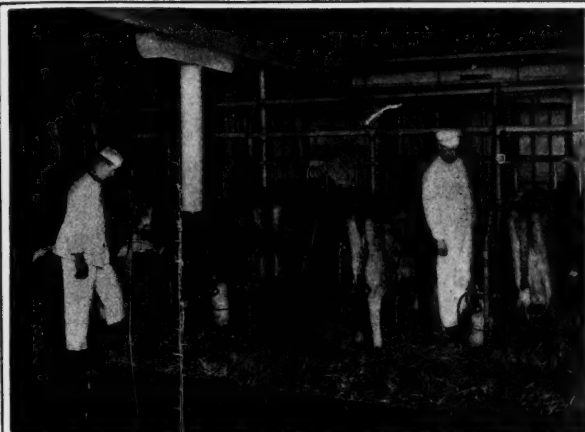
"Perfect safety to the operator, to the motor, and to the material being handled or the work being done is assured. All conducting parts are effectually covered so that electric shock is practically impossible. All moving parts, except a portion of the shaft necessary for driving, are so covered and protected that clothing or material can not be injured. They are so extremely simple that almost any one, even the most inexperienced person, can operate them successfully.

"Economy is also a consideration in favor of small motor-operated devices. Most people are surprised at the extremely low cost of operating a small motor. Many devices, which do more work than a full-grown person can do by hand, can be motor-operated at a cost of not over one cent per hour. Moreover, current is taken only while the motor is operating, and the expense stops completely when the line switch is opened.

"The question of economy also extends to economy of space, which is sometimes an important matter. Motor-operated devices occupy minimum space, and the output of a farm can be materially increased by substituting them for older methods of driving.

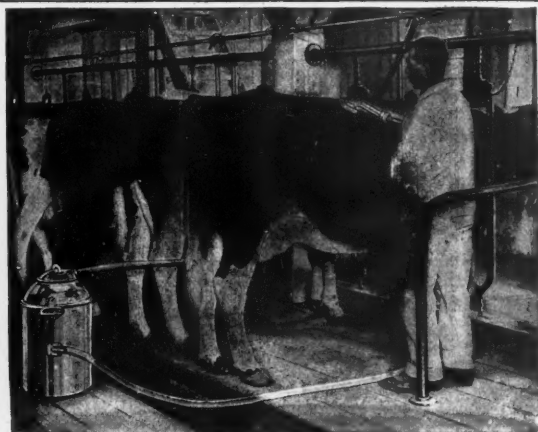


MOTOR-OPERATED WASHER AND WRINGER.



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Electrical Review and Western Electrician," Chicago, and Mr. Frank Koester, consulting engineer, New York.

MILKING WITH VACUUM MACHINES.



VACUUM CATTLE-CLEANING MACHINES.

This substitution can often be made in preference to enlarging the space."

Among the machines and tools that may be profitably run by electricity on a farm the author specifies house pumps, churns, cream-separators, coffee- and meat-grinders, corn-shellers, egg-beaters, food-cleaning machines, potato-peelers and other paring-machines, sewing-machines, washing- and wringing-machines, dough-kneaders, emery wheels, hack-saws, ice- or refrigerating-machines, polishing-machines, dish-washing apparatus, ventilators and blowers, horse- and sheep-clippers. Nearly all of these, he says, can be operated by portable motors, so that one or two motors (preferably of two different sizes) will suffice to run a dozen or even more machines at once. Further:

"To facilitate application the motors, particularly those of small size, are placed on portable trucks or hand-carriages; the latter arrangement makes it possible and convenient for the motors to be carried up and down stairs by two persons. Large motors, say above two horse-power, are best placed on a small hand-truck or on skids and transported from place to place, when they may be drawn by hand or horses.

"With the motor goes a long flexible copper cable and a plug by which connection is readily made with the electric distribution system, through outlets located at convenient places.

"Where it is possible to have several farming machines, such as dairy apparatus, laundry machinery, blacksmith-shop machinery, etc., located in a single room, it is best to operate all of them from a shaft driven by a single motor, leather belts being used to transport the power from the driving-shaft to the several machines."

The writer dwells for some time on the various forms of milking-machines and on the advantages to be gained by their use. He also gives in detail the amount of electrical power required to operate each of the machines necessary on a

farm of moderate size. By combining to use a central station, several farms may use electric power at moderate cost. One of the most interesting corollaries is the utilization of by-products, which are often so important and valuable in the industries and which have been hitherto somewhat neglected by farmers. We read:

"Many of the products of the farm which are now allowed to go to waste could be turned to good account by the use of electrically operated apparatus, especially designed to turn by-products into marketable goods.

"Nearly all fruit is rich in sugar, varying in contents from 5 to 10 per cent. . . . The two most important plants for yielding sugar are the sugar-cane and sugar-beet. For instance, the Louisiana sugar-cane contains 19 to 40 per cent. of sugar, while sugar-beets contain from 12 to 18 per cent. of sugar. Sorghum contains in the stalk, at the time the seed is matured and the starch hardened, from 9 to 15 per cent. of sugar. Indian corn contains from 8 to 15 per cent., according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"In packing fruit for market, such as apples, grapes, etc., only sound fruit is selected; that which is in any way bruised or in the first stages of decay is thrown out. Instead of allowing this refuse to go to waste, it can, by the use of electrically operated presses, or stills, be turned into cider or grape-juice. The pomace which remains can be used as fertilizer for the soil. . . .

"Farm products from which starch may be obtained as a by-product are the potato and cassava. The American potato contains 15 to 20 per cent. of starch, which in turn may be converted into alcohol. In many instances potatoes are accidentally exposed to severe cold frosts and are frozen, or are sometimes frozen in storage. In Europe potatoes in such condition are of some value, yielding a considerable percentage of alcohol of high strength. This practise of converting frozen potatoes into alcohol is common abroad.

"Recent German reports, in bringing out facts on electrically operated farms, show that since the engineer has worked in harmony, and especially since the Government has taken active interest in the matter, a number of plants have been installed for drying the leaves of the potato and the beet, to be used as food for cattle, because they are high in protein or fat-producing elements; Germany used to buy \$8,000,000 worth of cattle food from foreign countries. The records show that there are yearly twenty-four million tons of green leaves for drying, giving about six million tons of preserved foodstuff at a



STRAW-CUTTER OPERATED BY PORTABLE MOTOR.

cost of nearly \$12,000,000. . . .

"There are many vegetables and plants grown on the farm which can be converted into one form of by-product or another, especially for the manufacture of alcohol. There is over 20 per cent. of starch in the South Carolina sweet potato, and as high as 2,600 pounds of starch per acre have been produced."



MR. WIDENER'S PICTURES

FOUR OR FIVE NAMES suggest themselves as possible originals for the American millionaire picture-buyer in Henry James's latest novel, "The Outcry." The man in the novel is forceful, keen of vision, going straight to the point in pursuit of what he seeks for himself, making use of such means as lend themselves and, as in the case of the impecunious young nobleman whose fortunes are to be bettered by the success of the American's enterprise, leaving others to handle the moral problems involved. He knows human nature, but he doesn't know or disdains to use social niceties. He is crude of speech, sometimes vulgar in feeling: certainly so far as art is concerned you are made to feel that, whatever the picture he buys, it must be one that can be heralded in the newspapers as prohibitively expensive for all but the two or three other millionaires bent upon the same quest, who may be rendered envious by this one's success. These are not altogether amiable traits, one would say. The English nobleman, who has pictures to sell, is more elegant of manner, but certainly not more admirable of character.

It is doubtless for purposes of fiction only that exaggeration of traits due to our plutocratic civilization are attributed to the man who figures as the money power in this novel. Certainly it would be hard to find any one of our millionaire collectors who fits the character, but it is true that America possesses five or six, perhaps even more, rich collectors who periodically figure on the front page of the daily press as having wrested still another masterpiece from its setting in the Old World. One of these is surely Mr. Widener of Philadelphia, who is the fortunate owner of Rembrandt's "The Mill" and a hundred or so other canvases, some of which approach the rank of this one. An article in *The American Art News* (New York) gives some account of Mr. Widener's possessions, beginning with the works of that Dutch master for which the millionaires fight the hardest, and it will be seen in what follows that America owes a real debt to Mr. Widener for enriching our country with these treasures. We read:

"The smaller middle gallery is devoted to the display of the ten Rembrandts owned by Mr. Widener. The famous 'Mill' makes the important center of the group, while the Rembrandts, one Spencer and two Wimborne, which constitute the most recent additions to the collection, are scarcely less interesting. The Wimborne Rembrandts are 'St. Paul at His Writing-desk,' and the 'Portrait of a Man,' while the 'Nativity' comes from the collection of Lord Spencer.

"The two portraits—of the apostle and the unknown man—are both dignified examples of the robust style of Rembrandt's brush, are handsome and impressive in pose, and carefully and simply painted.

"The 'Nativity,' however, is one of those small renditions of religious subjects which Rembrandt executed with so much dramatic fervor and piety. It has that quality of extreme simplicity in the details of the subject so characteristic of the painter. The light falls full upon the 'Virgin and Child,' at whose feet kneels one of the adoring kings in a yellow robe which shines and shimmers in the encircling glow of luminosity.

The shadows run to deep notes of suggestive darkness which enhance the brilliancy of the central group.

"A portrait of Saskia, Rembrandt's first wife, one of the painter, another of a man, and three small heads complete the collection.

"In the same room is a small miscellaneous collection of works by the 'Little Masters'—Ver Meer of Delft, Van Ostade, Pieter de Hooghe, Paul Potter, etc."

Van Dyck and Titian also figure in this room of Mr. Widener's house:

"Of Van Dyck there are six portraits, of which that of the Marchesa Elena Grimaldi, wife of Nicola Cattaneo, exhibited two years ago in New York, is the most imposing, a rich example of the painter's so-called Genoese period. The influence of Veronese is strong in this canvas, not so much in the portrait of the lady, who sails majestically forth from the sumptuous house with that somewhat dry air of breeding that Van Dyck invariably imparts to his sitters—but in the silhouette of the negro boy, who bends his supple body in the effort to protect his mistress from the rays of the sun. He is very gracefully posed against the white columns of

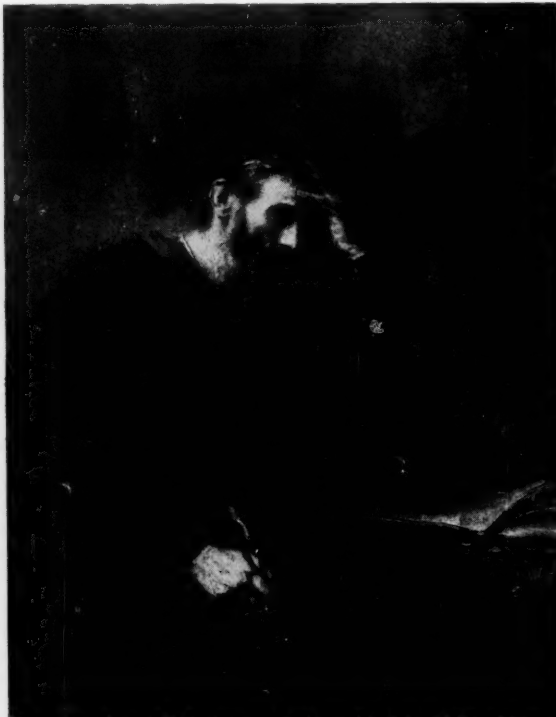
the house, while the red parasol makes an effective note in the composition.

"Portraits of the infant children of the Marchesa hang on each side of the large canvas. To the right is that of her son, a small boy with a dog, and to the left a standing portrait of her daughter, the Marchesa Clelia Cattaneo, holding an apple in her two hands.

"On the opposite wall hangs one of the portraits of high-born ladies with a child, of which Van Dyck painted so many of varying merit. This one represents the Marchesa Brignola Salvi and her son—the child full of graceful appeal—the woman cold, formal, and conventional, according to the painter's habit. The child in these numerous compositions is always more sympathetic than the parent.

"The 'Man in Armor,' which hangs to the left of this picture, is, on the other hand, a much more animated canvas. The head is very fine, the arrangement powerful, and the canvas of an impelling dignity. The head is placed high in the space and looks over the shoulder—while on the left arm the knight wears a red scarf somewhat after the fashion of that famous portrait by the artist in the Dresden Gallery. This portrait is from the collection of Sir Walter Farquhar. The sixth portrait is of a gentleman wearing a ruff, and said to be Gian Vincenzo Imperiale, who belonged to one of the illustrious families of Italy and was the Genoese ambassador to the court of Spain.

"The two remaining canvases, so similar as to appear to be portraits of the same person, are portraits of Irene and Emilia of Spilienberg, by Titian. Rumor says that Irene was a pup-



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ST. PAUL AT HIS WRITING-DESK.

Among Mr. Widener's ten Rembrandts are this and the famous "Mill," which stirred two continents when he acquired it a year ago.

of the great Venetian, that she died at the age of twenty years, and that this picture was painted after her death."

El Greco, the Spaniard, is represented by "St. Martin"—a composition "unusual and distinguished, while it reveals the attenuated drawing characteristic of the early Spanish master"; Velasquez is seen in two large canvases, and Murillo in "Los Gallegas." There are important specimens of the Dutch school of landscape-painters, including three canvases by Hobbema, "all fine and typical examples." Further:

"The smallest, entitled 'The Travelers,' is from the Earl of Dudley's sale. The picture is full of interest and incident. In the foreground is a man on horseback with a bird-seller and dogs. The canvas is powerful in a fat sense of drawing and in the distribution of light and shade. The painting of the horse is a rich bit of execution. The other two landscapes are much more conventional and all three follow in general arrangement the painter's invariable recipe of dark trees against a light sky.

"There are two examples of Albert Cuyp, the more important his 'Departure from the Chase,' showing two riders with dogs and distant figures. A 'Forest Scene,' by Ruysdael, is an admirable example of Dutch still-life painting. There are interesting examples of J. Weenix and Willem Kalf.

"Two portraits by Frans Hals make centers of interest in the main gallery. Of these, the 'Girl with a Rose,' a portrait of Isabella Coeymans, has much of that fascinating quality of expression and delightful freedom of brush work which is characteristic of the master.

"A small section of the gallery is devoted to the French school, including Millet, Corot, Troyon, Diaz, Dupré, and Manet. 'The Dead Toreador,' which came to Mr. Widener many years ago from the Faure collection, is easily, from the artist's view-point, the most interesting canvas in the collection. It is a powerful subject treated with wonderful knowledge of foreshortening and has uncompromising values and remarkable drawing.

"The Millet—'L'Attente'—is also an impressive picture, full of his big quality and somber power. . . .

"There are five varied canvases by Troyon, of which a pastoral scene of cows in the early morning, attended by an old woman and a dog, is much the most interesting. There is in this picture decided quality, a sense of mist, dewy grass, and the warmth of the just risen sun which makes its appeal.

"The collection includes four Corots, 'L'Atelier,' 'The Dunes,' 'Le Retour au Logis,' and a 'Landscape.' For pure joy in painting one selects the tiny landscape—a plowing scene—as the revelation of 'the open.' The brush work is fascinating and the composition strong and charming.

"The English school contains canvases by Gainsborough, Hoppner, Reynolds, Romney, and Turner. Hoppner's 'After the Bath' is a portrait of three Hoppner children.

"Romney's well-known painting, entitled 'The Sisters,' represents Louisa Sarah and Henrietta Maria, daughters of Sir William Mordaunt, Bart.

"Mr. Widener rejoices in the possession of the well-known portrait of Nelly O'Brien by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a portrait of the Honorable Mrs. Gray, and another of the Duke of Devonshire. There is also an interesting head said to be by Gainsborough.

"The jewel of the English pictures is, however, a striking canvas, one of several by Turner, called 'The Colliers.' This depicts the Thames with its busy activities, smoking and flaming

shipping to the right in the foreground, while beyond and far off into the distance stretches a picturesque view of full-rigged ships. The sun hangs high in the sky and makes a luminous path the length of the water, and the canvas possesses to a degree that transcendent quality of beauty which is Turner."

POLICE AS LITERARY CENSORS

AS IF THE POLICE were not already burdened with enough responsibilities, there seems a tendency to recommend that they try next to protect our morals from "pernicious" and "demoralizing" literature. We showed last week how the question has reached an acute stage in London, with deputations to the Home Secretary begging for reform measures. As we read so many English books their problems quickly become ours; and if the British try to put a stop to home circulation, the only alternative for the publisher, short

of bankruptcy, is to send his wares to us. Mr. Temple Scott discusses the problem as if it had become already ours. But he has little faith in the remedy proposed by the deputation, composed chiefly of publishers and editors, who begged the Home Secretary "to give the police greater powers and urge them to more active efforts in order to eradicate the evil."

"To enlarge and strengthen the powers of the police," argues Mr. Scott in the *Boston Transcript*, "is to place a most dangerous weapon in the hands of public servants who can not be said to be distinguished either for their discretion or their wisdom, whatever may be said as to their qualifications for passing a dispassionate and correct judgment on the works of literature." Mr. Scott tries to imagine some of the methods or impulses of appraisal that we might expect from our police:

"Give the police such tasks and it surely follows that no policeman ought to be admitted to the force unless he shall have



NELLY O'BRIEN.

This is one of three important canvases by Sir Joshua Reynolds that Mr. P. A. B. Widener has among his English portraitists of the eighteenth century. "There lurks something enigmatic, perplexing in the smile of this sphinx," says a critic. "Only Monna Lisa had such a smile, but Nelly's eyes are deeper, more desirous."

satisfied a board of examiners as to his fitness for judging the moral or immoral influence of, say, the first act of 'Othello,' Sterne's 'Tristram Shandy,' Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' Smollett's 'Humphrey Clinker,' Shelley's 'The Cenci,' Byron's 'Don Juan,' Hardy's 'Jude, the Obscure,' Meredith's 'Modern Love,' Brieux's 'Three Plays,' not to mention such profoundly 'immoral' works as Darwin's 'Descent of Man,' Marx's 'Capital,' Ellen Key's 'Love and Marriage,' or Bergson's 'Creative Evolution.' Were the policeman an Irishman and a Roman Catholic he would arrest the publisher of McGiffert's 'Life of Luther'; were he a German and a Lutheran he would imprison both publisher and author of Ward's 'Life of Cardinal Newman'; were he a Democrat he would incarcerate Dr. Abbott for Mr. Roosevelt's editorials in *The Outlook*, and might even attempt to seize the body of Mr. Roosevelt himself; and were he a Jew I am afraid to say what he might do. Indeed, there is no limit, in theory, to the lengths a policeman's refined sense of duty might urge him, tho in practice I can well believe the 'cop' would not trouble himself very much about such a work as Bergson's 'Creative Evolution,' for by the time he had arrived at a judgment the mischief would have been done—the minds of the children of the tender ages of three and five, for whom

Canon Rawnsley is so solicitous, would have been perverted past redemption.

"This may seem to be a flippant treatment of a serious matter; but it is not so intended. How are we to know, once for all, what is immoral? A few years ago Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' was considered by a large majority of people an



MARCHESA GRIMALDI.

Owned by Mr. Widener.

A rich example of Van Dyck's "Genoese period."

immoral book. To-day it is to be found in any public library that is worth the name. What young girl does not remember her secret joy when she had smuggled into her bedroom a novel by Rhoda Broughton and hid it under her pillow when disturbed by a chance entrance of mother or sister? She laughs at her fears to-day, and she does not feel that her soul was degraded by the reading. Whether Miss Broughton's novels were worth the trouble taken is not to the point; the point is that a certain influential censor deemed them improper and harmful to the young person. More harm was done by the method of prohibition than would have been done by a free access to the books. For the child was drawn to taste an illicit and a possibly dangerous pleasure, where, had she been left alone, she would have found nothing but commonplace interest in a commonplace story. And this has been the experience of most children who have been allowed to roam freely over the shelves of a library. We permit this freedom with the Bible and Shakespeare."

Mr. Scott suggests that the young person, if she be properly trained and educated by decent parents and teachers, will be able to take care of herself. Further:

"It seems to me that this anxiety shows a strange lack of faith in the beneficent influences of parental and scholastic teaching. We are so anxious to preserve 'innocence,' when all the time our streets are resounding with lewdness in language and dress. If parents and teachers are indeed in earnest, let them exercise their good taste in imparting a decent diction and a proper vocabulary to the speech of their children, or in dressing their girls so that they do not walk the streets attired after fashions that are far more insidious than even the nasty novels of nasty women. Nasty novels are not flaunted on the sidewalks, and good taste rejects them. I am far from desiring

to hold a brief for the writers of 'dangerous' and 'pernicious' books. Their contemptible work should be treated with the contempt it deserves. But the difficulty to decide which books are 'dangerous' and 'pernicious' becomes fraught with even greater dangers and perniciousness if the decision be left for the police to make. The powers already possessed by the police are quite sufficient to accomplish all that the most exacting of Purity Leaguers could ask for. And a salutary result is assured were we to assist the police with an educated sense of propriety and decorum rather than urge them with passion and prejudice."

LONDON BOOING PINERO

IT APPEARS that Irish-Americans are not the only people who are inclined to riotous behavior in a theater when their pet predilections are assailed. The English, too, are capable of something in that line if we are to take the accounts of the way Mr. Pinero's latest drama was received in London. This play contains a more or less open assault upon the inroads made by musical-comedy girls upon the matrimonial preserves of the aristocratic classes. The English audience promptly "booed" out their displeasure—not, we judge, because they have any especial solicitude for the good name of the young noblemen concerned, but because they chose to resent the aspersions cast upon a petted and protected institution—the musical-hall itself. "Is the gaiety-girl a blessing to the nation, or is she a menace to society?" This form of question is the way the London *Standard* interprets the play which bears the title "The 'Mind the Paint' Girl." One question about this latest order of "girl" suggests another: "Is the fresh blood she brings to the aristocracy a good thing, or is the cold, calculating way she goes about fishing for rich and titled husbands a vicious trait in the national life?" If Mr. Pinero hoped to secure an approving answer from his audience as a result of his presentment of the "evil," the boos must have quickly undeceived him. Max Beerbohm long ago told us that the most hopeless thing in England to attack was a chartered privilege, and musical comedy comes as near to that as anything that bears the seal of the royal favor. The *Westminster Gazette* (London) shows us how the house took the fall of the curtain upon the second act:

"It is impossible to ignore the character of the reception given to the new play on Saturday night. At the close of the second act came booing, hot and strong and unexpected; and afterward during the rest of the evening everybody was uncomfortable. There was much unnecessary coughing, some clearly intentional; there were calls, some needless, to 'speak up'; even whistling was heard, and tittering during serious passages; and, of course, there was the noise made by people trying to silence the disturbers. When the curtain fell for the last time there was much applause, and also much hostile demonstration. No one can pretend that these sounds of disfavor were due to the fact that the play or its acting deserved them as a mere matter of merit. 'The "Mind the Paint" Girl,' if a good deal below Sir Arthur Pinero's standard, is in every way better than many plays of this year which on the first night have been received without a murmur of disapproval. Possibly some of the audience, for I need hardly say that the protestants were in the minority, felt offended by the author's picture of the musical-comedy world, and yet his treatment of it is gushingly amiable when compared with that of Mr. Eugene Walter in 'The Easiest Way'; but, of course, the American is talking of the musical comedy of New York, not of London. Indeed, there was only one really cruel touch in Sir Arthur's picture of the Pandora girls and 'the boys'; it lay in the appearance of a sad-looking elderly man, Colonel the Hon. Arthur Stidulph, who gravely warned the young hero of the play of the peril of marriage with a Pandora girl, and pointed to his own life, ruined and wasted by such a match. Of course the hero did not act on the warning."

The Manchester *Guardian* gives us in brief form an outline of the play which caused the uproar:

"In the first act we have the home in a Bloomsbury drawing-room, the traditional stage generosity about money—of which

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there is plenty—and the traditional stage vulgar mother. We have the male moths about this pretty candle, nearly all of them either below maturity or above middle age, and all of them making presents of jewelry without any expectation (and accepted without any promise) of the reward which such presents are conventionally supposed to command. We are shown that most of the ladies are calculating if they are not vicious, and that what they are angling for is marriage—and we are given to understand that it is a very good thing that the aristocracy finds so many of its wives at the Pandora Theater, for they introduce a healthy strain into the stock. We are shown how the power to attract the moth lies not only in high spirits and pleasant friendliness, but in an airy insensibility to affairs of the heart. We are also shown what childish fools the moths—young and middle-aged—can make of themselves when they keep the fun going.

"In the second act we see a supper after the theater, and we have glimpses of companionships which are not so innocent. We are shown, too, a middle-aged man who has wrecked his career by such a marriage as the first act recommended, and there is a good deal more of intentionally forced gaiety.

"In the third act we come to the play and the sensation scene. It is not a very good sensation scene, because most of it is occupied, not by dramatic action—that is conflict of character—but by autobiography. There is a young moth who has flown right into the candle. Without any angling he is ready to offer his title, his hand, and his heart. He is serious and not 'silly like the others.' She is in love for the first time in her life, but (or should one say 'and') she refuses to ruin his life. Enter another moth, who has been fluttering round for years and had become slowly but badly singed. At first he had not the courage to offer to marry. Later on success was so charming that the lady would not marry. But she would not say no, either, and she kept the moth fluttering on with his life wasted, his manhood frittered away. Now she is furious at his interruption, and all the pretty manners that she has acquired like a 'clever little parrot' fall from her in an ill-bred outburst of temper. He replies by denouncing her ruin of his life. Her conscience is touched. She will marry him, not because she loves him, but because she thinks it is now her duty to reform him. She realizes the menace that 'we girls' are to society, even tho the man confesses that if he had had any strength of character he would not have allowed himself to drift as he has done. End of the sensation scene, which has taken place in the lady's dressing-room at four in the morning, and the two men go out together.

"In the last act the course of true love is made to run rather artificially smooth by the older man deciding to go out to Rhodesia with one of the lady's garters as a keepsake and resigning the prize to his younger and more aristocratic rival, with the acquiescence of the lady herself and to the unvarnished delight of her snobbish friends and acquaintances."

The New York Times furnishes us with the dialog in one scene of the third act, where the relations that exist between "gaiety-girls" and men of the outer world is depicted in the "confession" of the middle-aged man *Jeyes*, who permitted his life to be ruined by *Lily Parradell*, the star of the music-hall. He directs his homily to *Lord Farncombe*, the young aspirant for *Lily's* favors:

Jeyes—"No. She wishes you to understand the exact nature of the friendship between her and me. I'm obeying instructions. I was under thirty, and still a subaltern, when I made Miss Parradell's acquaintance. Like most of my pals, I was spending my nights whenever I could get away from Aldershot in the stalls at the Pandora, much the same as you've been doing recently, and as a certain class of young man'll go on doing as long as the Pandora and similar shops continue to flourish. Ha! How honored we felt, we men, in those days, at knowing some of the Pandora girls, and having the privilege of supping 'em and standing 'em dinner on Sunday evenings! If they'd been royal princesses we couldn't have been more elated. (With a gesture.) Don't jump at conclusions. It generally ended there, or with our running into debt at a jeweler's. We were young, and they were beautiful—or we thought 'em so; but the majority of us weren't vicious any more than the majority of the girls were, tho many of them were mighty calculating. It would have been better for us men if all the girls had been wicked; the glamour, the infatuation, the folly would have been sooner over, and one of us at least would have had a different tale to tell. . . . I didn't find out that I was neck and heels in love with her till nearly a year afterward, when my regiment went to Curragh.

That did it—separation! What I suffered in that hole thinking of her, starving for her! In less than three months I was in London again on leave, and in my old stall at the Pandora. But even then, Farncombe, I hadn't your pluck."

Farncombe—"Pluck?"

Jeyes—"The pluck to snap my fingers at the world and propose marriage to a Pandora girl. Besides, my mother was alive then, and—(abruptly, with a wild look)—would you like to know what she used to call these Pandora women, Farncombe? (Bending forward, his hands tightly clenched.) She used to call them a menace to society. With their beauty and their flagrant oppor-



"MAN IN ARMOR."

Another Van Dyck in the Widener collection.

tunities for displaying it, they are a living curse, she used to say—source of constant dread to mothers whose hope it is to see their sons safely mated to modest, maidenly girls of the typical English pattern. She told us once—my brothers and me—frightened as to where we were drifting, that she was one of many mothers who prayed on their knees daily that their boys might be spared from being drawn into the net woven by their own weaknesses and passions—drawn into it by these—these—! (He breaks off, stares about him for a moment, and then rises.) Oh, but I oughtn't to have repeated this to you. Pardon. (Walking away unsteadily.) Ho, damned bad taste! (Behind the table, supporting himself by leaning upon it.) Where was I? Back from the Curragh! (Confused.) Yes—yes—and so things went on for a couple o' years—I trailing after Lily closer than ever—and at last—at last I did ask her to be my wife."

Lily—(Who had been listening to *Jeyes* with parted lips and wide-open eyes, appealingly.)—"Don't! Don't, Nicko; don't!"

Jeyes (oblivious of her interruption).—"But I'd left it too late. The novelty of me had worn off; she'd scores of friends by that time; she'd made her big hit, and followed it with another, and was the talk o' the town. And she'd money; she wasn't dependent on me any longer for her gloves and her trips and outings!"

Lily (her head drooping).—"Oh! Oh! (Wringing her hands.) Oh, that's beastly of you; beastly!"

Jeyes—"She was kind to me too, in a way—kind and cruel. She didn't want to marry me; she didn't want to marry anybody; she was in love with herself, and her success, and what it was bringing her. But she wouldn't give me the kick. No, she wouldn't do that; I had been something to her. And there's where the kindness came in—and the merciless cruelty. (Sitting upon the fauteuil stool rigidly.) God, if only she'd broken with me then, firmly and finally—if only she'd broken with me then—she—she might have saved me!"



JAPAN'S CLASH WITH KOREAN MISSIONS

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS has been stirred by "amazing news of religious persecution in Korea—a persecution marked, according to reports, by cruelties comparable to the brutal rigors of medieval inquisitions." Information of such a nature, we are told by *The Continent* (Chicago), filters out of Korea "in letters which the American missionaries there

write confidentially to their friends and to missionary secretaries at home." The missionaries are so conscious of their obligation not to take sides in any political affair, it is added, that "they have been very reticent in making complaint at the treatment which their parishioners have been receiving at the hands of the ruthless Japanese officers." Wholesale arrests of native Christians, inhuman torture, burning with red-hot irons, hanging up by the thumbs, are some of the forms of cruelty that are charged against the present masters of the Korean people. Furthermore:

"It is asserted by missionaries of the most trustworthy type that there are now not fewer than 6,000 Christians in jail in Korea, incarcerated under military processes which allow them no information as to the charges against them, no counsel to defend

them, and no access to the civil courts to institute habeas-corpus proceedings. The general accusation against these imprisoned Koreans is that they are engaged in conspiracy to assassinate the Japanese Governor-General and raise rebellion against the Japanese sway. But the missionaries do not believe that there is any ground for such charges, as they hold there is certainly no justification for torturing suspects to make them confess unproved and improbable crimes. It is true that a certain proportion of these Korean military prisoners are non-Christians, but the tremendous preponderance of Christians among those arrested convinces the mission workers that the real impulse to the terrific dragonade is a fierce aversion to Christianity and a determination to stamp out the Church in the province of Chosen, as the Japanese have now named this subjugated territory."

Newspaper correspondents in Tokyo, it is asserted, upon hearing these stories, put to the Japanese authorities there a categorical question whether Japan is opposed to the spirit of Christianity among the Koreans. The Government, in response, "officially authorized the Associated Press to deny any animus, and it was pointed out that Count Terauchi, the Japanese civil governor of Korea, is a man openly sympathetic with Christianity." The writer in *The Continent* adds:

"This the missionaries in Korea would doubtless admit as readily as the Japanese assert it. They have confidence not only in Terauchi but also in Chief Justice Watanabe, the head of the civil-court system in Korea, who is a Christian outright. But the trouble is, according to the missionary analysis of the situation, that neither Terauchi nor Watanabe is really in power in Korea. At present the whole civil administration is completely overshadowed by the military establishment, at the head of

which stands General Akashi. He and all his officers are typical exponents of the military party, which in Japan, as well as in Korea, is known to be heartily opposed to the whole Christian propaganda.

"These army leaders are not only in the saddle in Korea, but mean to remain in the saddle; and it is to their interest to make the authorities in Tokyo believe that Korea continues rebellious."

From the Japanese point of view a statement of the situation appears in the *New York Evening Post*, embodied in a cablegram received from the Foreign Office by the Consulate-General of Japan in New York. It says:

"In June of last year, the Japanese authorities in Korea discovered that a conspiracy, originally begun three years before by a group of persons including some teachers and students of the Sin-Syong Academy in North Pyong-an-do, and other Christians, as a rallying-center, was in progress with a view to the assassination of the Japanese Resident-General, the Governor-General, leading Korean statesmen, and others, with the purpose of the ultimate restoration of the old Korean régime.

"North Pyong-an-do, and its neighboring districts, South Pyong-an-do, and Hwang-hai-do, had never entirely submitted even to the administrative authority of the Korean dynasty, and have been noted for the unruly temper of the inhabitants. Up to the present, more than a hundred suspected conspirators have been arrested, and of these fifty sent to the Seoul Law Court. The fact of the conspiracy has been admitted as established beyond all doubt by confessions of the accused and through the murderous weapons seized. It has also been made clear that the accused are closely connected with the conspirators of the group of An-ming-kon (the assassin of the late Prince Ito), who was executed last year, and with the would-be murderers of Yi Kwanyong, former Premier of the Korean Government.

"The leaders of the present conspiracy were among the teachers and students of the Sin-Syong Academy, and a majority of those involved in the case confessed to being believers in Christianity. Their arrest, however, had nothing to do either with the Church or their faith. In spite of this plain fact, some of the missionaries affected by this affair are reported to have been disseminating various hypotheses calculated to protect their own interests.

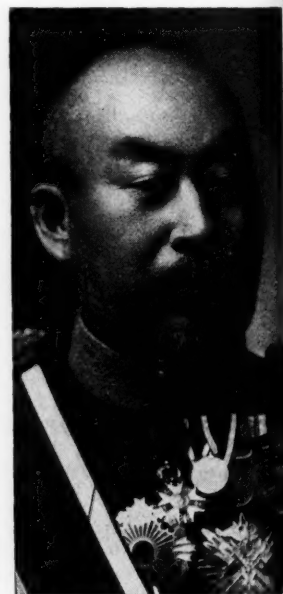
Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea, therefore met, on January 23, a missionary of the American Presbyterian North Mission, at the latter's request, and explained the true aspect of the affair, in so far as such explanation was possible without encroaching on the requirements of the law-court."

The attitude of Japan toward the missionary propaganda in Korea is fully stated by Kiyoshi K. Kawakami in a chapter on the "American Missionaries in Korea," in his recently published work "American-Japanese Relations." The book is described by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, the "Statesman-secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions," as a "valuable interpretation by a Japanese of his country's course of action." Not only America, but England, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, and



KIYOSHI K. KAWAKAMI.

Who declares that Korean natives who were engaged in sedition and conspiracy... made Christian churches and schools their rallying-points.



COUNT TERAUCHI.

The Japanese Government of Korea holds 6,000 Christians as prisoners on the charge, it is said, of plotting to kill the Count, who is Governor-General.

Russia have missionaries there, tho Americans predominate. We read:

"The presence in Korea of so large a number of foreign missionaries, assuming an unfriendly, if not hostile, attitude toward the advent of Japanese rule, created a situation which demanded serious attention on the part of the Japanese authorities. True to the national policy of religious tolerance which she had consistently adhered to since the opening of her doors to foreign intercourse, Japan decided not only to allow foreign missionaries in Korea unrestricted freedom of religious propaganda, but to make them virtual coworkers in the grand undertaking of the regeneration of Korea. At the same time, however, the missionaries were given to understand that Japan would not connive at the acts of those who, under guise of spiritual work, would not scruple to instigate the natives to oppose Japanese measures.

"That this precaution on the part of Japan was not altogether superfluous must be admitted, for some of the missionaries did not stop to think that the time had come when Korea had to be subject to the influence of either Japan or Russia, and that under Japan at least there would be religious liberty with the fullest possible freedom to carry on the work of evangelization. Let us be far from imputing sinister motives to the acts of such missionaries; we admit that they were moved by a natural feeling of sympathy for those among whom they were laboring, and considered it their duty to take sides against Japan. It was an open secret that those natives who were engaged in sedition and conspiracy against the Japanese protectorate were at one time or another under missionary influence, and made Christian churches and schools their rallying-points as well as their havens of retreat. It might have been that the missionaries themselves never indorsed such unscrupulous acts of the native converts; yet the fact remains that the agitation of these ill-advised followers of Christianity proved no small obstacle to the execution of the reform measures mapped out by Japan."

SCIENTIFIC CHURCH WORK

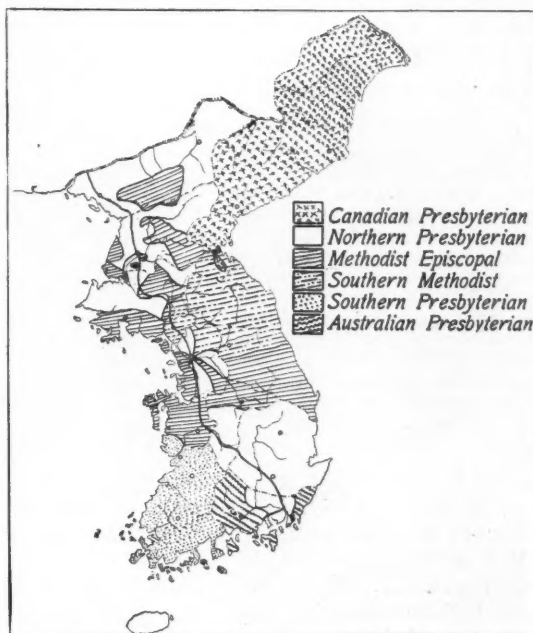
MEN WHO demand "scientific methods" in business may be strangely blind to the need of like arrangements for the effective conduct of church work. But their attention is called to this need by the Rev. Samuel W. Dike in *The American Journal of Theology* (Chicago), who believes that modern scientific methods must be studied and practically applied by our churches if they are to fill their appointed place. To emphasize this need of greater efficiency upon the part of local church organizations, especially the Protestant churches of the more independent type, Dr. Dike cites the case of "a Congregational church in a more than usually intelligent community." It has a pastor, deacons, a clerk, a treasurer, three committees of its own, and two joint committees with the ecclesiastical society, which is the legal representative of the church. Moreover, "within the last few years it has had connected with it, including the choir and Sunday-school, fifteen or more organizations and societies that are so far related to the church that their meetings are held with it, and their reports made to it at the annual church meeting."

All these agencies aim at the common good. To a certain extent they work well together. But there is no "general business committee or executive board," no regular method through which the various agencies are "brought into official or regular communication with each other and the church over their common interests and work." Such "loose organization," with its "inevitable inefficiency," "fairly represents," in this writer's opinion, "the condition of the organization of the greater part of the churches of considerable size in more than one denomination and to some extent the situation in most Christian bodies in the more progressive parts of the country." That is,

"These churches are now made up of a heterogeneous collection of institutions—in manufacturing we should call them machines—that have come in from time to time to meet real or supposed needs, all running side by side without much regard to the relation each should sustain to the other or to the whole.

Indeed, this situation is much like that which we should find in a factory if it had introduced its machinery in a similar way, run it all at the top of its speed or as the various operators felt disposed, with little regard for the precise amount and quality of work from each machine which the general objects of the factory required, and rarely throwing out a machine or adjusting it to the common need. . . .

"Nobody tries to keep in touch, nobody can, with this variety of independent effort but the minister. There is no central board



From "The Missionary Review of the World" (March).

AMERICAN MISSIONARY REGIONS IN KOREA.

nor anything else that can act as a clearing-house for all these activities. The overworked minister is distracted with the effort he feels he must make to know something about all of them. He feels that he is made a 'jack-at-all-trades.' And yet men of affairs, accustomed to methodical systems by which they have the oversight of their own business easily arranged and carefully distributed, do not lift a finger to secure like efficiency in their own churches."

Now, while in business, civil affairs, and education, the work of reorganization on scientific principles has been carefully undertaken, the church is hardly conscious of its need, altho, as Dr. Dike continues, "nowhere else probably have the waste and inefficiency resulting from this chaotic condition become so great" as in the field of religion. Then, too,

"The young in our churches are exposed to a variety of societies having no intelligent adjustment of their work to each other, or, what is quite as important, to the home from which they come. The home may be working along the line of Christian nurture, but the Sunday-school teacher or the leader in the society of the young people may unconsciously upset all the work of the home by insistence on instantaneous conversion. Instruction may be the work of one institution and training to service may be done in another, the one professing to be the laboratory of the other, but the subjects of the two may be so far apart in time and character as to secure small results so far as this common end goes. It is easy to see that at present the church is far behind the times in ordinary organization and seriously lacking in efficiency.

"There is another evil inherent in this state of things. For the present condition lends itself too easily to the great moral and social evil of exploitation, and those practises which, in other circles, we call graft. Outside organizations, especially if they have taken on the essential form of trusts, as is sometimes the case, can foist on churches their schemes by simply enlisting the sympathy of the pastor or some person or persons of influence.

Sometimes the practical control of the religious instruction of the church is in the hands of some enterprising publishing-company that is itself under no control from the church except through a general public opinion."

"The time is ripe for the movement," asserts this advocate of new methods in church work, and he ends his plea with these hopeful words:

"When once the idea is fairly lodged in the minds of the more thoughtful people, it will quickly take root. The idea of a careful adjustment of functional to group, or, what is called in business 'gang' organization, and in school affairs 'class' organization, will come up from the first. What correspond to time or motion studies in business may or may not have a considerable place in working out the engineering problems of the church. But the proper studies will come somewhere. Somewhere, too, here a single church and there another will perhaps throw its entire organization into the crucible in the hope of bringing it out in a new form. Others will make over their organizations step by step. Mistakes of course will be made. Empirical methods will be mistaken for science and even crude rule-of-thumb procedure will hold the field in many places. But it is not hard to see that the present need, the demand of business men who feel keenly the lack of efficiency in the present chaotic character of church organization, and the sweep of the modern scientific movement as a whole will in time change the entire situation. For the situation, discouraging as it appears to be from one point of view, is in reality one of the greatest promise. The immediately urgent question for us is, Will the churches see their opportunity and seize it?"

A REBUKE TO CATHOLIC LAYMEN—Protestant laymen have been under the lash of exhortation and admonition for several years in the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the Men and Religion Forward Movement. Now the Catholic layman has his turn. It is not the malice of her foes that besets the Catholic Church in America, says one of the leading Church organs, but the apathy of her friends. Owing to the lack of "a zealous and efficient body of laymen," says the Jesuit journal *America* (New York), "we often find the Church's progress hindered and her work left undone." What this journal misses among its laymen are men "who could write a trenchant letter to the press to correct public opinion on some Catholic question, who could make a strong and effective speech for some Catholic object, who would think little of devoting time and money and personal service to the promotion of Catholic causes." On the contrary, this is the situation pictured:

"In proportion to their numbers American Catholics seem to have in their ranks far too few men of mark. In civil and commercial life, in the trades and in the professions, representative Catholics are not sufficiently conspicuous. More men are needed of high principles, lofty ideals, and wide education. The Church can take little pride surely in owning as her sons politicians who never receive the sacraments, labor-leaders who are advocates of violent and even anarchical methods of reform, social climbers who make Protestant marriages, professional men who send their boys to non-Catholic colleges, or officials whose public utterances are often as wanting in good taste as in Catholic loyalty.

"The Church regards with sorrow and anxiety children of hers who, in their eagerness to attain wealth and position, are deaf or indifferent to her pleadings when she urges them to be men likewise who can help her to face and solve the problems she now has to meet. For the Church in America must minister effectively to the spiritual needs of the Catholic immigrants that are flocking by thousands to our shores, she must protect the lambs of her fold from sectarian settlement-workers, she must safeguard the faith of her little ones, maintain and defend against enemies countless charitable and educational institutions, and build up against the forces of socialism, immorality, and irreligion a bulwark of well-edited and well-supported papers and reviews.

"But bishops, priests, and religious can not, of course, gain all these objects unaided. The cooperation and assistance of a devout, efficient, and highly educated laity are needed. These laymen, besides keeping the commandments, would also undertake works of zeal, besides being upright and energetic they

would be men of trained and cultivated minds, besides being Christians and scholars they would be gentlemen."

IS THE DEATH PENALTY CHRISTIAN?

WOULD LIFE IMPRISONMENT as a punishment for homicide "impress people with the fact that the state stands for sacredness of human life, and thus be a stronger influence against all homicide?" So strong is the appeal of this question in its affirmative that many are wont to declare that the state had better "exhibit a sort of refined Christian sensibility, and refrain from employing the death penalty." Many argue that in the European countries and American States that have abolished capital punishment murders are no more frequent than in those that have not. It is true that Switzerland and France returned to the practise because of the increase of murders that followed its abolition, but most countries and States that have tried it have found this unnecessary. A clergyman undertakes to discuss the question in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) from the Christian standpoint, which he practically identifies with the prudential value of the death penalty in comparison with the value of a life sentence. Thus:

"We must not forget, while pleading for a refined Christian sensibility, that society could be too tolerant toward the wrongdoer. It is the nature of all sin to grow and increase, where unchecked. Opposition is needed as well as tolerance. Sensibility is not to become blunt. True refinement is shocked by sin and its doings. The Christian is not to have less sensitiveness toward evil than Jesus had. The more divine we are the greater our loving resentment, and the quicker we move to set in operation forces counter to sin. It would prove the height of unkindness to bad men to hinder the coming of those results which are adequate to reform. The total abolition of capital punishment in the world might give us an avalanche of homicides. By lax enforcement of the death penalty to-day we are reaping a harvest of murders in the United States.

"Would life imprisonment, with its possible pardon, prove as much of a deterrent of murder as the death penalty? In answering this question many people count the number of murders, and they say, 'The death penalty does not deter.' Other people declare that lax enforcement prevents its deterring. The whole ground must be canvassed to secure a complete answer. To find out whether a thing deters, ask whom, those who have been deterred, or those who have not? Both, of course. The question is not, Does the death penalty always deter? but, Does it act generally as a deterrent? Granted that the death penalty is not a perfect success as a deterrent, but we ask, Is it not generally a success in its preventive influence over a vast majority of human beings? Every child is taught that to kill may mean that the murderer will forfeit his life to the state. So every child grows up with this resolve—never to take a human life. Then the death penalty is deterrent in a far greater number of cases than where it fails. The majority of men do not wish to be hanged or electricuted. Capital punishment has been a large factor in bringing this about. It is probable that life imprisonment acts somewhat in the same way as a deterrent, but not so much so. If the state was unwilling to go any further in punishing murder than to pronounce a long jail sentence, the number of such crimes would not be lessened. A few years of trial in some one State would not settle the matter. . . .

"The spirit of the state must be to work with God, and to keep all degenerate men from working against him and his children. The state can not be allowed to make a criminal's life more sacred than the lives of his victims. We can afford to put no premium at all upon human butchery. Society must make it clearly evident that she will not allow assassinations. Men, women, and children who are liable to be murdered in the future have now a strong claim upon the state. The inexcusable murders of the months to come must be prevented, if possible. The man who prefers hating his brother to loving his brother must be warned of the fact that the end of active hatred is death, while the goal of brotherly love is life.

"However much any penalty may deter, Christian love is the chief deterrent of all unloveliness. And sympathy with a murderer is cultivated by being unlike him in all of his militant habits against mankind. Christian love is the greatest power on earth moving them to peace and good-will."



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



NANSEN'S NEW ARCTIC BOOK*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN

Commander of the Peary Auxiliary Expeditions of 1899 and 1901; now secretary and treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club.

"There is a time for all things," wrote a wise man, long ago. What time more opportune for the great task to which Dr. Nansen has addressed himself, than that which marks the end of the age-long Arctic quest and the victory of man, and an American man, in his final culminating struggle with Nature? For, as Sir Clements Markham, the eminent geographer, then president of the Royal Geographical Society, himself in his earlier years an Arctic explorer, years ago said, "Science is no longer particularly concerned in following a dog-sledge over the Arctic ice," or, as Dr. Nansen remarked to his hosts at a dinner during his American tour of 1896, "If you were told that one room of your spacious and comfortable mansion must not be entered, you'd make every effort and never be satisfied until you had opened its doors, and seen what was in it."

A chance remark of Secretary Keltie, of the Royal Geographical Society, and a hasty, off-hand promise are offered by Dr. Nansen as the proximate causes and immediate reasons for "In Northern Mists," but it is difficult to accept this statement literally, for the work shows such thoroughness of research, such sense of proportions and relative values, such judicious weighing of evidence and resolute decision to follow the truth to the end of the demonstration, that the result seems like the condensed, cumulative result of a lifetime, the *magnum opus* of a career. Of all men none was better qualified for the task than Dr. Nansen. Winning his spurs when hardly more than a university student by crossing the Greenland ice-cap, with Sverdrup and a few comrades, in 1888, confirming Peary's observations and experiences, hundreds of miles farther north, two years earlier; he demonstrated by the three years' drift in the *Fram*, in 1894-97, the soundness of his reasoning as to the force and direction of Arctic currents, while on the memorable eighth of April, 1895, he planted the white cross and red field of Norway at 86° 13' N., in the van of all the flags of the world in the race for the Pole. Nansen was called, years later, from his university chair to the first mission at London of the independent Kingdom of Norway, which he had ardently championed. It is easy to see that by training, temperament, experience, and education both in books and in life, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find another personality combining equal qualifications for the task of writing such a book as "In Northern Mists."

Dr. Nansen projected his work on broad lines. He has apparently omitted no source or field from which light could be drawn or material gathered. Some idea of the scope and thoroughness of the research may be gathered from the fact that not less than 250 titles are cited, in almost all modern and ancient languages (including Arabic) whose literature is extant, through which

have been patiently gleaned the materials which have been built into this commanding and harmonious structure. Competent translators and editors have also lent their aid, and as an example of applied comparative philology alone "In Northern Mists" will rank as a masterpiece.

The story begins with the earliest legends of merchants, who turned to the North curious to know whence came tin, precious as gold, and the mysterious amber, with its more mysterious electric energy. Two thousand years before Columbus, wise men reasoned that the earth must be a sphere, and that a westward voyage would end in India or China. Nansen restores and charts the first authentic voyage of Pytheas, the Massilian navigator, who pushed from the Gates of Hercules to ultimate Thule. Through the Middle Ages runs his story with a wonderful sifting of legend and tradition, until we reach romantic and dynamic chapters, occupying nearly half of the first volume, detailing the advance of the Norsemen upon Greenland and their dominion of that continent for centuries.

To Americans, the verdict on the Vinland legend and the discovery of America are naturally of chief interest. It need only be said that the highest authority, the Royal Geographical Society, recently recorded its acceptance of Dr. Nansen's conclusions that, while the voyage was made and Leif Ericson did visit America nearly 500 years before Columbus, Vinland, the land flowing with milk and honey, as part of the tale, is purely legendary, the survival or revival of the classic fables of the Isles of the Blest and the Fortunate Isles, which in one form and another, like the legends of Arthur, the Ring and the Grail, appear at all times and in all tongues.

Nansen's discussions of Greenland and its peoples, the Eskimos and their predecessors, the mysterious skraelings, the disappearance of the last of the fair-skinned, yellow-haired Norsemen and their cattle, churches, and civilization, whose descendants may be among those strange creatures whom Stefansson found far to the westward, two years ago; the studies of the voyages of that great Genoese, John Cabot, whose North American landfall is still undetermined, tho Nansen inclines to Dawson's view, favoring Cape Breton rather than Harrisse's choice of Cape Bonavista in Newfoundland, and of the Portuguese Cortereal, who discovered Newfoundland, are all keen and discriminating and certain to invite and reward attentive perusal.

Obviously "In Northern Mists" is for the patient student, the man who is willing to take time, to be thorough and be right, rather than to be merely entertained, and therefore the graces and charms of style, characteristic of Nansen's earlier works, have been somewhat sacrificed to the quality of the material and the standards of accurate truth. But one reads, with the certainty that he walks on solid ground, among profuse and fascinating notes, which often beguile one into excursions. The regret that no reference is made nor intimation given to the fact that the Arctic is at last conquered, may be tempered by further works from Dr. Nansen's brain and hand, one giving a history of explorations from the beginning of the fifteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth, and the

other an account of expeditions from Sir John Franklin's down to and including Peary's victory of 1909. The present work contains a wealth of rare and important maps, adapted and modernized to suit the text; many illustrative chapter-headings from Dr. Nansen's pencil and full-page frontispieces from his brush, with copious indexes, features which enhance the working-value and current interest of the book.

WILLIAM ARCHER'S EDITION OF IBSEN

Ibsen, Henrik, Viking edition of the works of. Edited with Introductions by William Archer. Sold by subscription only. 13 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 and \$4 per volume.

One wonders if this dignified and worthy edition of the works of the great Norwegian marks his transition from the stage to the study. In our Anglo-Saxon world of today we come upon him so seldom on the stage, even in so remarkably playable a play as "The Doll's House," that we are led to believe that he will take his place as an author for quiet meditations rather than for the footlight glare. The fugitive paper-bound copies of the plays that we sometimes even carried into the theater will now have served their turn. This edition stands Ibsen on the shelf as a world classic, and the whole history of his fight for recognition in the English-speaking world is embodied in the introductions that head each play. Mr. William Archer, the well-known English dramatic critic, is responsible for the general editorial accuracy of the work.

He it is to whom we must pay our thanks for the ardent championship over a period of thirty years of a writer whom we accepted, at first and for a long time afterward, reluctantly and with a wry face. Within a week, as he tells us, of his first seeing the "Pillars of Society," in October, 1877, he had finished its translation into English; but he found no ready welcome for his work at the hands of British publishers. "Something like ten years elapsed before it slowly dawned" upon him "that the translating and editing of Ibsen's works was to be one of the chief labors, as it has certainly been one of the greatest privileges," of his life.

In this day of fleeting literary enthusiasms, monopolized mainly by novelists applauded to-day and forgotten to-morrow, it is interesting to read of a persistent devotion such as Mr. Archer confesses to: "I have experienced no other literary emotion at all comparable to the eagerness with which ever since 1877 I awaited each new play of Ibsen's or the excitement with which I tore off the wrapper of the postal packets in which the little paper-covered books arrived from Copenhagen. People who are old enough to remember the appearance of the monthly parts of 'David Copperfield' or 'Pendennis' may have some inkling of my sensations; but they were all the intenser as they recurred at intervals, not of one month, but of two years. And it was not Ibsen the man of ideas or doctrines that meant so much to me; it was Ibsen the pure poet, the creator of men and women, the searcher of hearts, the weaver of strange webs of destiny."

Various hands are at work in the translations of the volumes, tho Mr. Archer's

*Nansen, Frithjof. In Northern Mists: Arctic Explorations in Early Times. 2 vols., large 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

is the guiding and unifying one. The introductions are all by him. Everything is included that Ibsen indicated his willingness to stand for, and chronology guides the arrangement. The less familiar plays of the first two or three volumes—"Lady Inger of Ostråt," "The Feast of Solborg," "Love's Comedy," "The Vikings of Helgoland," "The Pretenders"—represent Ibsen's early years when he was fighting the battle for a national theater against the domination of Danish and French fashion. The counterparts of this struggle may be read to-day in the history of the Abbey Theater of Dublin, and it is an illuminating light that the one casts upon the other. Ibsen, to be sure, was fighting the battle with the products of his immaturity, but it was not the critical spirit so much as a weakened national conscience that led to the failure of his plays on the stage of the Bergen and Christiania theaters, and the consequent withdrawal of their author into a self-imposed exile.

From his various residences in foreign lands—Rome and elsewhere—issued the plays that mark his high achievement, and these in their turn—from the poetic dramas or dramatic poems, whichever they may be called, "Brand," "Peer Gynt," "Emperor and Galilean," to the dramas that aim to give the beholder a sense of real experience of life, "The League of Youth," "Pillars of Society," "A Doll's House," "Ghosts," "An Enemy of the People," "The Wild Duck"—these are included in the series up to volume ix., the limit of the present issues. The introductions carefully, tho not in detail, rehearse the stage-history of each of these plays, giving to students who care to inquire into the interest they evoked in the countries of Europe, in England, and in America, the necessary data for such investigations. They, moreover, trace the progress of the development of Ibsen's ideas in his reactions against what he regarded as the blighting effect of social conventions, particularly as they affected the lives of women.

The mechanical features of this edition are harmonious with the excellent sets of other writers' work—Barrie, Stevenson, Henry James, George Meredith, issued by this house. In illustration the work has features of unusual interest. Ten portraits of Ibsen at various periods of his life are inserted, besides scenes from the plays impersonated by famous players of this country and Europe who have achieved distinction in Ibsen rôles.

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES

Angell, James Burrill. *Reminiscences*. Pp. 258. London, Bombay, and Calcutta: Longmans, Green & Co. 1912. \$1.35.

This autobiography of James B. Angell, the president emeritus of Michigan University, who has occupied so many positions of trust and honor in this and other countries, might have been much longer without losing any of its power to interest and please the reader. Mr. Angell was born in Scituate, R. I., and the history of his home and school life is particularly charming; in fact, the style of his narrative is so easy that it reads more like a story than a biography. We read with eager interest of his days at Brown University and his glowing tribute to its faculty and his fellow students, some of whom have since been famous. Fond of a joke, always

interested in what was going on about him, the writer makes his descriptions vivid and engrossing.

From a professorship in Brown and the editorship of the *Providence Journal*, he went to the presidency of Vermont University, and in all these occupations he has friends and experiences to describe in a most entertaining manner. With the description of his diplomatic career, however, the narrative takes on a more formal tone. There is less of the author's personality evident, with a corresponding diminution in the interest, and yet his record of his missions to China, to the Ottoman Empire, and to Canada are alive with valuable historical information. It is the life of a busy and influential man and ought to be interesting to all Americans.

Anstie, Henry (D.D.). *History of St. George's Church in the City of New York (1752-1811-1911)*. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 500. New York: Harper & Bros.

Dr. Anstie is secretary of the House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church. He has written this history of St. George's at the instance of the vestrymen of that church as a means of recognizing the completion of the first century of the church's corporate existence, and has aimed "to embody in a permanent form the various events which have contributed to make its annals noteworthy." Of these events there are many, linked as this church closely is with the history of the city from the colonial period. Dr. Anstie has also embraced within his scheme sketches of several rectors, wardens, vestrymen, and assistant ministers. These rectors have included men of great ability and distinction in church annals—Dr. James Milnor, whose period extended from 1816 to 1845, the elder Dr. Tyng (1845-78), and Dr. Rainsford, who became rector in 1883 and retired in 1905.

While the present year marks the centenary of St. George's as a corporate body, the church, in another sense, is far older. St. George's was founded in 1752, but as a chapel only, and stood in Beekman Street; its edifice was for the time an imposing one, as shown in the frontispiece of the present volume. It was the second church of the Episcopal faith established on Manhattan Island, Trinity being the first. After Trinity no church of the Episcopal denomination has a like record for efficiency, social distinction, and variety of good works. All this, however, has become to New York people of the present day scarcely more than a tradition. These annals are probably familiar enough to a few old New Yorkers, but to the great public they are known only as they may have chanced to be passed on to them from their elders.

It was, therefore, fit that an adequate record at once comprehensive and derived conscientiously from actual documents should be prepared. Dr. Anstie has done his work well and his volume should appeal to a considerable number of readers, not alone in New York, but elsewhere among all to whom the work of the Episcopal Church in the past survives as something of a personal possession. He has enriched the volume with a surprising number of interesting illustrations, not alone views of the old and the present church, but portraits of the several rectors and of eighty-two out of the entire ninety-eight

wardens and vestrymen who have served the church during the hundred years of its corporate existence. Among these officials are such eminent New Yorkers as Edward W. Laight, Isaac Lawrence, Jacob Lorillard, David Dows, J. Pierpont Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting, Seth Low, and William J. Schieffelin.

Butler, William Allen. *A Retrospect of Forty Years, 1825-1865*. Edited by his daughter, Harriet Allen Butler. 8vo, pp. 442. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

"Some time ago," says Mr. Butler, "while reading a volume of Horace Walpole's letters, I came upon certain pages headed 'Notes of my Life,' written by himself for his friends, the Misses Berry, containing under date of successive years the leading events of his career, entered concisely, somewhat like items in an account of annual events. My chance acquaintance with [this summary of a life has induced me to imitate Walpole's commendable example." It is, however, necessary to premise that Mr. Butler has written mainly of his experiences as an abolitionist, or an advocate of abolition, and a looker-on while the North and South were fighting. He dropt his pen and retired to his study as soon as the Proclamation of Emancipation had been signed and promulgated by the President, and, in his own words, "nothing was left of the slave-holders' oligarchy but a few plantation melodies and some old-time negro-dialect stories." He writes also of social life in Albany and New York in years that antedate the Civil War.

Mr. Butler's volume, therefore, is neither the egotistical diary of Peppy, the semidelirium of a "self-torturing sophist" like Rousseau, nor the devotional musings of Augustine in his "Confessions." If Mr. Butler had lived in the time of the Triumvirate he might have written Cicero's letters—a combination of autobiography and politics. The key-note of his book is "the destruction of the slave power in the United States." He begins with the first alarm and outcry made in the Free States, even by such leading men as Daniel Webster, against any agitation in favor of abolition. "No drum-head, in the longest day's march," says the great orator, speaking in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, "was ever more furiously beaten and smitten than public sentiment in the North has been, every month and day and hour, by the din and roll and rub-a-dub of Abolition writers and Abolition lecturers." But this drum-beat was a call to arms, and men like William Allen Butler, a bright lawyer, a clever writer of prose and witty verse, the most famous of which is "Nothing to Wear," and a man of sweet humanity, held their own and won the day.

We have no space to dwell upon the interest and grace which Mr. Butler's literary talent lends to his narrative, illustrated as it is with portraits which rarely, if ever, met the public eye, altho his own portrait in the frontispiece is after a painting by his son, Howard Russell Butler, now hung in the anteroom of the Court of Appeals at Albany.

Fisher, Sydney George. *The true Daniel Webster*. 12mo, pp. 517. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50.

We are told by the Roman poet Horace that the luster of a lofty character and

(Continued on page 542)

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 540)

an excellent genius is galling to inferior men, but when the man of genius dies envy is changed into love. It seems, therefore, natural enough that the character of Webster should at last be vindicated. Of course, his speech in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law incensed the Abolitionists. Whittier wrote a poem calling him Icha-bod, the glory is departed. Longfellow, on reading the speech, wrote in his diary, "Is it possible? Is this the Titan who hurled mountains at Hayne years ago? . . . Fallen, fallen, fallen from his high estate in the universe." Charles Sumner joined in the chorus of reprobation, as did Emerson, yet Mr. Fisher wisely says in commenting on Whittier's poem, written after Webster's death, in which the writer mourns over "The Lost Occasion" of the seventh-of-March speech and speaks of the orator as the "sleeper by the northern sea":

"What the opportunity was is left poetically vague. But apparently the sleeper should have insisted on expressly prohibiting slavery where it could not exist, merely as an insult to the South; should have declared that the pledge about Texas should not be kept, and should have refused to pass any law or assist in any way the return of fugitive slaves as guaranteed by the Constitution—in short, should have isolated and repudiated all his past, stultified his intelligence, and gone in for a general smash-up and war in the vague hope that, whatever else might be ruined, the everlasting African would emerge from the ruin a free man."

Mr. Fisher says that the malice of the offended Abolitionists immediately sought revenge by aspersing Webster's private character. He was a drunkard and a libertine. Of his alleged libertinism, a story was made out of whole cloth by the Abolitionists. It did not arise until after the seventh-of-March speech, and "of names, dates, places, details, evidence, proof there is absolutely none." "The father of Edward Everett Hale, who survived to 1864, and knew Webster intimately, always denied the stories [of Webster's intemperance] with disgust and indignation." The other stories originated, Mr. Fisher tells us, in Abolitionist slander.

The work is well written and is complete. Many interesting portraits have been inserted in it and as a vindication of the great orator it must be ranked with Professor Wilkinson's "Daniel Webster—A Vindication," to which it is in some respects supplementary.

Hovey, Carl. *The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan*. 8vo, pp. 352. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. \$2.50.

While it is a difficult thing to write the life of a great man while he is living, yet such a life fairly and not fulsomely written is a great boon to the public. Mr. Hovey has borne this in mind while writing this biography, and shows both tact and an extraordinary acquaintance with the facts of the case. We see the great financier during his childhood and youth at the Morgan homestead in Hartford. We obtain some insight into banking during the Civil War and inside views of the railroad-wreckers; also highly interesting pen pictures of Gould and "Jim" Fiske. Morgan is shown to have rescued the country from railroad ruin and chaos, as in 1907 he allayed the

panic in Wall-Street. The importance to the world of such men as Mr. Pierpont Morgan lies very largely in the fact of their cosmopolitanism. He spends as much time in Europe as in this country. He is an exemplification of the modern axiom that it will eventually be the ties of banking that keep the world at one and render war preposterous. The individual interests of each country and their financial interdependence, as fostered by giants of finance like Mr. Morgan, will not permit of war, for nowadays the idea of mere military glory is scoffed at. We have in this work a pleasing description of the financier as an American gentleman and an art connoisseur, and we consider that Mr. Hovey has performed his task well.

Osbourne, Katharine D. *Robert Louis Stevenson in California*. Pp. 113. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1911.

The attractiveness of this little volume is so varied that lovers of Stevenson will enjoy almost equally its pages and its sixty-nine excellent illustrations. It contains a narrative of his short sojourn in California just before and after his marriage, a description of the friends who adored him and the beautiful country he loved, and transcribes a few of the vital episodes of this period of his life that associate him so closely with California. We are filled with wonder as we read that a man weighted with the burden of such continued ill-health ever kept his courage and ambition even to the completion of a great life-work. Much work was planned and finished in Monterey and Silverado, where he went after his marriage. "I was a mere complication of cough and bones, much fitter to be an emblem of mortality than a bridegroom." Besides the writing he did at that time, California furnished the inspiration and subject-matter for some of his South Sea writings and his love for that country never waned. We are told that "with a mind quickened and tuned with his Western experiences, his memory stored with its incidents, bound with ties of friendship, in a peculiar sense Robert Louis Stevenson was a Californian." This is a book of much charm—one in which the influence of the poet and essayist is made inspiring, and, above all, helpful.

Will, Allen S. *Life of Cardinal Gibbons*. 8vo, pp. 414. Baltimore and New York: John Murphy Company. \$2 net.

The subject of this biography is a man whose life and work have exemplified the fact that the great Church of Rome can adapt itself and its activities to the exigencies of a republic. Cardinal Gibbons is neither an Italian, nor a French or Spanish Cardinal. He is an American of the Americans and as a public man has done the state as well as the church some service. He has also been instrumental in making the United States better known abroad and has conciliated the particular favor of his Holiness the Pope toward this country. The great American Cardinal, like the English Cardinal Manning, has been a prominent force in the secular world. He has promoted the temperance movement, and proved his broad-mindedness and wisdom in dealing with economic questions—witness his success with the Knights of Labor and that mistaken policy which would

(Continued on page 544)

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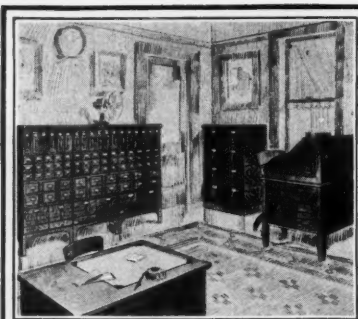
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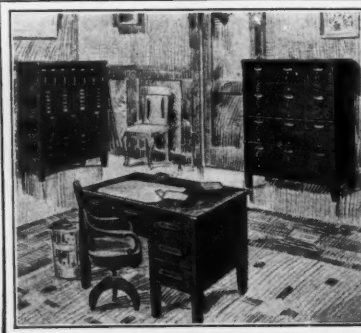
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 542)

have resulted in the importation of a host of foreign ecclesiastics. The author is a practised journalist, being city editor of the *Baltimore Sun*. He appears to have gathered his information with great care and labor and presents it in a style and form which are attractive and readable. The book is fully illustrated with photographic reproductions and has a good index. It should be read with interest by people of all denominations.

Ferrero, Guglielmo. *Chronicles and Events of Roman History.* Pp. 264. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

These chapters are, for the most part, condensations and adaptations of information that contributed to the author's "Greatness and Decline of Rome," but used in the present form as lectures before different student bodies. The writer holds that "the fundamental force in history is psychologic, and not economic," and considers the different aspects of the problem presented in the struggle between the Occident and the Orient. Not content merely to repeat the traditional stories and their explanations, Ferrero goes to the literary sources of authentic information, studies for himself, and by comparison and correlation of facts seeks a logical reason for conditions.

His chapter on "Corruption in Rome" makes us realize how exaggeration has crept in and how unjustly we have judged those days by modern standards. He writes: "In the pessimism with which the ancients regarded progress as corruption, there was a basis of truth, just as there is a principle of error in the too serene optimism with which we consider corruption as progress." The author's versions of Antony's desertion of Rome, and certain acts of Tiberius, Nero, and Augustus are novel, but plausible, and deserve unbiased and thoughtful consideration.

Ferrero believes in work—"for altho our destiny is never entirely made by our own hands, there is no destiny on the earth for the lazy." He also believes in the efficacy of classical study: "Indeed, it can be said that, material interests apart, Rome is still in the mental field the strongest bond that holds together the most diverse peoples of Europe; it unites the French, the English, the Germans, in an ideal identity which overcomes in part the diversity in speech, in traditions, in geographical situation, and in history."

The unusual erudition of the author and his confidence in his own conclusions, the conclusions of a daring propounder of new theories, is very convincing.

Fitch, George Hamlin. *Comfort Found in Good Old Books.* Pp. 170. San Francisco, California: Paul Elder & Co.

The series of articles here collected was written originally for the *San Francisco Chronicle* and dedicated to a son whose untimely loss made the author realize what a comfort a really good book could be to one in sorrow or mental distress. Mr. Fitch lays much stress on the small proportion of edited volumes that live even a year; deprecates the vitiating habit of reading the current magazines exclusively for an hour's pleasure only; and claims for every earnest reader the ability to acquire

an education with only a small outlay of time and attention.

Thirteen great books are discussed with reference to their importance and helpfulness, beginning with the Bible, then going to Shakespeare, and thence through the classics of all countries: "Don Quixote," Milton's "Paradise Lost," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Boswell's "Johnson," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," and Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." Each is discussed with enthusiastic and scholarly intelligence.

The book was planned "to meet the wants of that great American public which yearns for knowledge and culture, but does not know how to set about acquiring it." With this thought in mind the author makes it very clear that real education depends more on the inner spirit than the mere "school or college" opportunities. "Even the Sphinx," says Mr. Fitch, "is not so enduring as a great book, written in the heart's blood of a man or woman who has sounded the depths of sorrow only to rise up full of courage and faith in human nature."

Jordan, David Starr. *The Heredity of Richard Roe. A Discussion of the Principles of Eugenics.* Pp. 165. Boston: American Unitarian Association. \$1.20 net.

The legal fiction, "Richard Roe," is used here by President Jordan as the lay figure about which the discussion of heredity centers. The problem of eugenics is the main interest of the book, and is treated with the clearness and sanity which the public have come to expect from the author's pen. The book is not long, but in it is sound exposition of the physiological factors in heredity, of the need of the science of eugenics, and its limitations as well as its possibilities. The elements in society which are not merely causing the reproduction of a degenerate humanity, but even initiating new sources of degenerating influence, are challenged without overstatement or indifference. This book should be a first-rate brief introduction to the subject for those who want to "catch up" to their times, as well as a suggestive study for those already informed.

Kirkpatrick, E. A. *The Individual in the Making. A Subjective View of Child Development.* Cloth, pp. 339. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

Much work has been done, and is still constantly going on, in the study of specific phases or interests of the child mind. From the labors of others and of himself in this field, Professor Kirkpatrick has attempted to trace synthetically the development of the individual mind from infancy to manhood. After discussing genetically the general principles of this development, the author takes up its successive stages, pointing out the various characteristics of each period and its changes. Much illustrative material has been used, but so concisely as to offer no hindrance to the main purpose. The book concludes with a section on the relation of education as such to the stages of development. Its principal value will lie in its use as a guide for parents and teachers in understanding their problems, and as a basis for further synthetic study. The inclusion of question exercises at the end of each chapter and the addition of a large selected bibliography increase its value considerably. It is one of the most useful of recent books.



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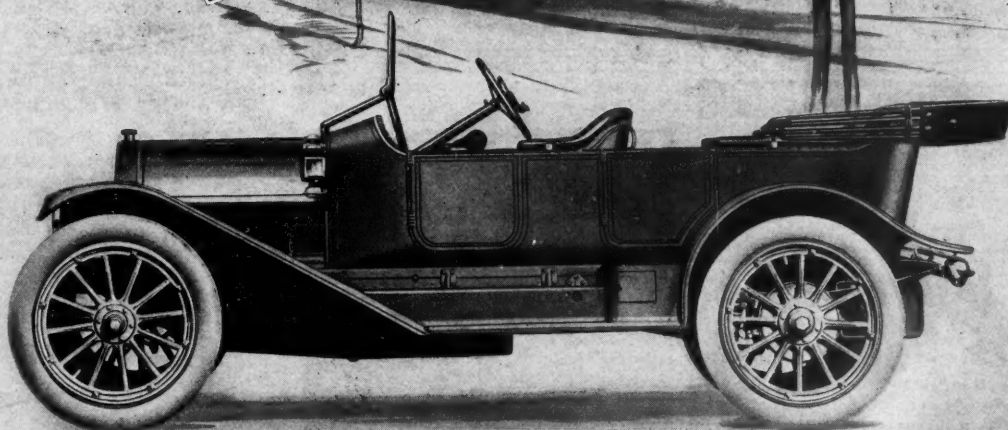
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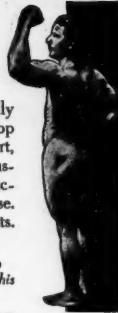
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CURRENT POETRY

WE read that William Blake, as a boy, was haunted with visions—that one day, sauntering down Pelham Rye, he beheld a tree filled with angels, whose wings gleamed among the leaves like stars; and we read further that, when he told his experience at home, he was thrashed by his father for telling a lie—which is the experience of most seers!

A book has come to our desk called "The Hill of Vision" (by James Stephens, The Macmillan Company)—a book that has about it an air of inspiration and a naive directness and intimacy that place it, in spirit, very near to the work of William Blake.

As Blake was a voice crying in the solitary places against everything that Lord Chesterfield and his age stood for, so James Stephens is impatient of established education and the prosy world of echoes and routine.

James Stephens, like Swedenborg, seems touched with vatic madness. His verse has humor of an impish sort, but with always a bit of terror at the heart of it. No modernism is in his poetry, no such attempt to poetize the railroad, telephone, or automobile, as you might find, for instance, in the work of John Neihardt, none of the passionate sympathy or the burning sense of sharing the privations of the unfortunate that you expect in James Oppenheim—this is the solitary vision of a sojourner in the wilderness.

Mr. Stephens boasts in one of his rimes

" . . . none alive can soar
Up to the simple rapture of my lays."

His genius takes us up into the heavens, where we see the innumerable stars turning in their snakelike, perfect ways. The young poet sees the people on the earth, far down below, but—

"Can hardly find the time to spare
A thought for the dull groppers there
Who never lift an eye."

The power of Mr. Stephens' verse lies in the second meaning that is always playing behind the first. An impish immortal thought is ever grinning from somewhere between the sentences, or is peering at us around a stanza. Mr. Stephens combines three words—and we have, not a sentence, but a star.

The Tree of the Bird

BY JAMES STEPHENS

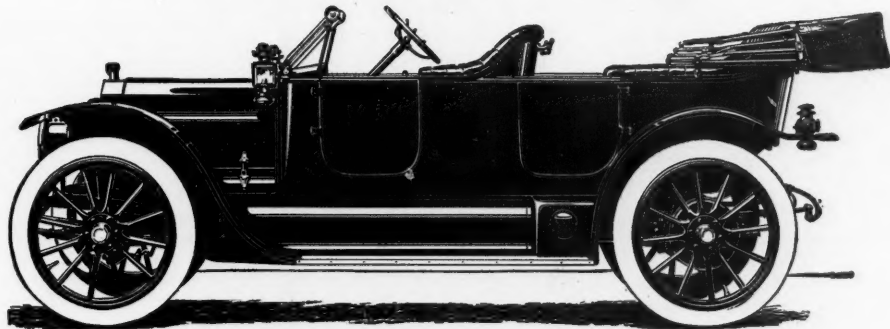
I sat beneath a tree in a wide park.
There was a lark, a bard of ecstasy.
Who sang among the leaves of his beloved:
" . . . 'Thou art most fair, O my beloved,' said he,
"None can with thee compare.
Thy flight is with the stars and with the wind,
And thou art kind,
O, my most well-beloved"
 . . . Such was his minstrelsy.

The mellow evening sun trod to a hill
Far off and blue,
But I was too enraptured with the skill
Of that young songster, and the still
Slow rustling of the boughs
To heed how far the sun had stept
Unto his western house,
Whereto
At evening he must turn again his brightness to
renew.

There came to me a languor sad,
The sacred peace which Adam had

(Continued on page 548)

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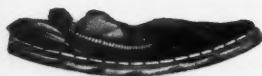
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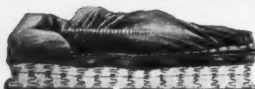
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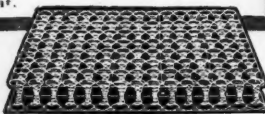
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CURRENT POETRY

(Continued from page 546)

When in the morning after he
Had been expelled to misery
He wakened with his bride,
And cried his thanks and praise to God
For trees and dew and birds that flew,
For sun and breeze and cloudy sails
Which he aforesaid knew and loved in
Eden's vales.

He did a moment furthermore
Outpour his many-patterned song,
Down to the ground and up to the sky,
About, around, an ecstasy,
A sheer and sweet swift rush along;
It failed and ceased, and then he threw
His pinions wide,
Away he flew,
Because he could no longer bide
Away from her he glorified.

A little wind from out of space
Breathed softly on my face,
The gray and peaceful evening stole
Around the tree, till branch and bole
Were lost, and there remained to me
Nothing at all to hear or see
But this . . .
A bliss, a happiness,
A song that came like a caress,
A memory, no more—which you,
My friend, are very welcome to.

Said the Young-Young Man

By JAMES STEPHENS

III

I wished I was a saint not long ago,
But now I do not wish it any more:
Who'd be the ebb if he might be the flow
That bursts in thunder on the solid shore?

I'd be a wave impetuous as life
And not the skulking backwash that is death.
I would not lose a pang of heated strife
For all the comfort that the Preacher saith.

Straight beds of that oblivion! sodden sleep,
That dreams renunciations deeper still!
Renouncing only what they can not keep
For trembling fingers and for flaccid will.

And yet the dreams of long ago had got
A color my awakening forgot.

IV

I love rich venison and mellow wine:
To sprawl upon a meadow in the sun:
To swing a cane, and kiss a girl, and dine:
To break and mend and fashion things for fun.

I love to look at women as they pass:
I love to watch a valiant horse go by:
To hear a lark sing from the seedy grass:
To praise a friend and mock an enemy.

The glory of the sunlight and the day,
The loveliness when evening closes slow,
The clouds that droop away and far away
Just faintly tinged by day's last afterglow.

And yet I fear lest misery and grief
Like misers hide a joy beyond belief.

Mac Dhoul

By JAMES STEPHENS

I saw them all,
I could have laughed out loud
To see them at their capers:
That serious, solemn-footed, weighty crowd
Of angels, or say resurrected drapers:
Each with a thin flame swinging round his head,
With lifting wings and eyes of holy dread,
And curving ear strained for the great footfall,
And not a thought of sin— . . .
I don't know how I kept the laughter in.

For I was there,
Unknown, unguessed at, snug,

In a rose-tree's branchy spurt,
With two weeks' whisker blackening lug to lug.
With tattered breeks and only half a shirt.
Swollen fit to burst with laughter at the sight
Of those dull angels drooping left and right
Along the towering throne, each in a scare
To hear His foot advance
Huge from the cloud behind, all in a trance.

And suddenly,
As silent as a ghost,
I jumped out from the bush,
Went scooting through the glaring, nerveless host
All petrified, all gaping in a hush;
Came to the throne, and, nimble as a rat,
Hopped up it, squatted close, and there I sat,
Squirming with laughter till I had to cry,
To see Him standing there

Frozen with all His angels in a stare
He raised His hand,
His hand! 'twas like a sky!
Gript me in half a finger,
Flipped me round and sent me spinning high
Through the hot planets: faith, I didn't linger
To scratch myself, and then adown I sped
Scraping old moons and twisting heels and head
A chuckle in the void till . . . here I stand
As naked as a brick,
I'll sing the Peeler and the Goat in half a tick.

In a new volume ("The Stranger at the Gate," Mitchell Kennerley) Mr. Neihardt softens his rugged verses of revolt into a series of beautiful lyrics that hymn the mystery of new life, and give tender welcome to the stranger at the gate.

Mr. Neihardt spends very little time criticizing life—he stands before it with wonder and reverential awe, which after all is the best attitude, be we ever so sure of our theories.

The Weavers

BY JOHN G. NEIHARDT

Suns flash, stars drift,
Comes and goes the moon;
Ever through the wide miles
Corn-fields croon
Patiently, hopefully,
A low, slow tune.

Lovingly, longingly,
Labors without rest
Every happy cornstalk,
Weaving at its breast
Such a cozy cradle
For the coming guest.

In the flowing pastures,
Where the cattle feed,
Such a hidden love-storm,
Dying into seed—
Blue-grass, slough-grass,
Wild flower, weed!

Mark the downy flower-coats
In the hollyhocks!
Hark, the cooling Wheat-Soul
Weaving for her flocks!
Croon time, June time,
Moon of baby frocks!

Rocking by the window,
Wrapt in visionings,
Lo, the gentle mother
Sews and sings,
Shaping to a low song
Wee, soft things!

Patiently, hopefully,
Early, late,
How the wizard fingers
Weave with Fate
For the naked youngling
Crying at the Gate!

Sound, sight, day, night
Fade, flee thence;

What's the Matter With the Girls' College?

The only women qualified to speak—the graduates, the women who went to college—now of maturer knowledge point out four vital aspects in which they feel, as women, the college can be made more effective for girls. Hundreds of college alumnae speak in this concentrated opinion, which is worthy the reading of every parent of a daughter and every educator of a girl.

The article is in the April issue of *THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL*.

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Independence Square, Philadelphia

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It is in the April number of *THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL*.

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Vanished is the brief, hard
World of sense:
Hark! Is it the plump grape
Crooning from the fence?

Droning of the surf where
Far seas boom?
Chanting of the weird stars
Big with Doom?
Humming of the god-flung
Shuttles of a loom?

O'er the brooding Summer
A green hush clings,
Save the sound of weaving
Wee, soft things:
Everywhere a mother
Weaves and sings.

Dawn Song

BY JOHN G. NEIHARDT

Treader of the blue steeps and the hollows under!
Day-Flinger, Hope-Singer, crowned with awful
hair!
Battle Lord with burning sword to cleave the
gloom asunder!
Plunger through the aeries of the eagles of the
Thunder!
Stroller up the flame-arched air!

All-Beholder, very swift and tireless your pace is!
Now you snuff the guttered moon above the gray
abyss,
Moaning with the sagging tide in shipless ocean
spaces;
Now you gladden windless hollows thronged with
daisy faces;
Now the corn salutes the Morn that sought Per-
sepolis!

Searcher of the ocean and the islands and the
straits,
The mountains and the rivers and the deserts and
the dunes.

Saw you any little spirit foundling of the Fates,
Groping at the world-wall for the narrow gates
Guarded by the nine big moons?

Numberless and endlessly the living spirit tide
rolls.

Like a serried ocean on a pleasant island hurled!
Sun-lured, rain-wooded, color-haunted wild souls,
Trooping with the love-thralled, mother-seeking
child souls.

Throng upon the good green world!

Surely you have seen it in your wide sky-going—
An eager little comrade of the spirits of the wheat;
All the hymning forests and the melody of grow-
ing.

All the ocean thunderings and all the rivers
flowing,
Silenced by the music of its feet!

Of course, when we read these verses in
The Living Age we thought at once of
Shelley's Skylark—yet this brief tribute
to the little minister of song has a life all
its own.

Larks

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

All day in exquisite air
The song clomb an invisible stair,
Flight on flight, story on story,
Into the dazzling glory.

There was no bird, only a singing,
Up in the glory climbing and ringing,
Like a small golden cloud at even,
Trembling 'twixt earth and heaven.

I saw no staircase winding, winding,
Up in the dazzle, sapphire and blinding,
Yet round by round, in exquisite air,
The song went up the stair.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

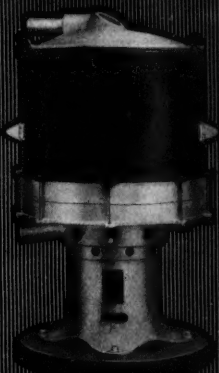
A NEGRO AT THE NORTH POLE

THE South Pole has been reached by a European and the North Pole by an American, but not without the aid of other races. When Peary, on his way back from the North Pole, gave to the world the news of his discovery, many expressed surprise that a negro, naturally supposed to be little inured to the hardships of a frigid climate, should have been one of the principal members of the expedition. The negro of the party was Matthew Henson, now one of the most celebrated members of his race in this country, whose Arctic experiences and observations are described in his new book, "A Negro Explorer at the North Pole" (Frederick A. Stokes & Co.). "Matt" Henson was born in Charles County, Md., but his parents soon removed to Washington, D. C., and there, at the age of seven, on the death of his mother, he was taken in charge by an uncle, who sent him to school. Here he remained for over six years, and then went to Baltimore, where he shipped as a cabin-boy on a vessel bound for China. It was in 1888 that he first met Peary, and since then he has been a member of every one of Peary's expeditions. During the years in which he accompanied the explorer he perfected himself in his knowledge of books, and through practical experience he knew what was required in the daily life of polar exploration. As necessity demanded, he had acted as blacksmith, carpenter, and cook. Peary, in a foreword to the book, has this to say of Henson's power of endurance:

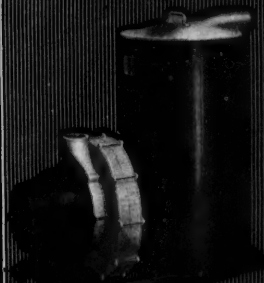
Henson, son of the tropics, has proven through years his ability to stand tropical, temperate, and the fiercest stress of frigid climate and exposure, while, on the other hand, it is well known that the inhabitants of the highest north, tough and hardy as they are to the rigors of their own climate, succumb very quickly to the vagaries of even a temperate climate. The question presents itself at once: "Is it a difference in physical fiber, or in brain and will-power, or is the difference in the climatic conditions themselves?"

Henson's story of the last days of the march and of the reaching of the goal, of which no other personal account besides that of Peary will ever be written, is extremely interesting:

It was during the march of the 3d of April that I endured an instant of hideous horror. We were crossing a lane of moving ice. Commander Peary was in the lead setting the pace, and a half-hour later the four boys and myself followed in single file. They had all gone before, and I was standing and pushing at the upstanders of my sledge, when the block of ice I was using as a support split from underneath my feet, and before I knew it the sledge was out of my grasp, and I was floundering in

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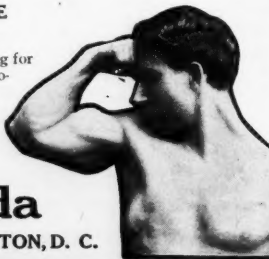
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the water of the lead. I did the best I could. I tore my hood from off my head and struggled frantically. My hands were gloved, and I could not take hold of the ice, but before I could give the "Grand Hailing Sigh of Distress" faithful old Ootah had grabbed me by the nape of the neck, the same as he would have grabbed a dog, and with one hand he pulled me out of the water, and with the other hurried the team across.

He had saved my life, but I did not tell him so, for such occurrences are taken as part of the day's work, and the sledge he safeguarded was of much more importance, for it held, as part of its load, the Commander's sextant, the mercury, and the coils of piano-wire that were the essential portion of the scientific part of the expedition. My kamiks (boots of sealskin) were stripped off, and the congealed water was beaten out of my bearskin trousers, and with a dry pair of kamiks, we hurried on to overtake the column. When we caught up, we found the boys gathered around the Commander, doing their best to relieve him of his discomfort, for he had fallen into the water also, and while he was not complaining, I was sure that his bath had not been any more voluntary than mine had been.

When we halted on April 6, 1909, and started to build the igloos, the dogs and sledges having been secured, I noticed Commander Peary at work unloading his sledge and unpacking several bundles of equipment. He pulled out from under his kooletah (thick, fur outer garment) a small folded package and unfolded it. I recognized his old silk flag, and realized that this was to be a camp of importance. Our different camps had been known as Camp Number One, Number Two, etc., but after the turning back of Captain Bartlett the camps had been given names such as Camp Nansen, Camp Cagni, etc., and I asked what the name of this camp was to be—"Camp Peary?" "This, my boy, is to be Camp Morris K. Jesup, the last and most northerly camp on the earth." He fastened the flag to a staff and planted it firmly on the top of his igloo. For a few minutes it hung limp and lifeless in the dead calm of the haze, and then a slight breeze, increasing in strength, caused the folds to straighten out, and soon it was rippling out in sparkling color. The stars and stripes were "nailed to the Pole."

A thrill of patriotism ran through me and I raised my voice to cheer the starry emblem of my native land. The Eskimos gathered around and, taking the time from Commander Peary, three hearty cheers rang out on the still, frosty air, our dumb dogs looking on in puzzled surprise. As prospects for getting a sight of the sun were not good, we turned in and slept, leaving the flag proudly floating above us.

This was a thin silk flag that Commander Peary had carried on all of his Arctic journeys, and he had always flown it at his last camps. It was as glorious and as inspiring a banner as any battle-scarred, blood-stained standard of the world—and this badge of honor and courage was also blood-stained and battle-scarred, for at several places there were blank squares marking the spots where pieces had been cut out at each of the "Farthest" of its brave bearer, and left with the records in the cairns, as mute but eloquent witnesses of

his achievement diagonal to the low precious snow was placed buried in

Comm American and it was of the had and League, college member.

It was 7th of A gave the protect I surface-s to take worked I felt th When w the hour noon. I the eleva of tissue blinded (a gradu smallest ular se resolute that he that the time hand ar him on t effort, b into his caused b tion of to turn ing his him sle six hour sight al he want trip and I unl with a c a cooker one me the igl sound a 29° belo and slep when I noise m boys.

The will pla North a peak of glorious and as wind, I Another and fin beginni work w been ac the bu journey New W Pole, t constar I felt a that it who ha at this, work.

This

his achievements. At the North Pole a diagonal strip running from the upper left to the lower right corner was cut, and this precious strip, together with a brief record, was placed in an empty tin, sealed up, and buried in the ice, as a record for all time.

Commander Peary also had another American flag, sewn on a white ground, and it was the emblem of the "Daughters of the Revolution Peace Society"; he also had and flew the emblem of the Navy League, and the emblems of a couple of college fraternities of which he was a member.

It was about 10 or 10:30 A.M. on the 7th of April, 1909, that the Commander gave the order to build a snow-shield to protect him from the flying drift of the surface-snow. I knew that he was about to take an observation, and while we worked I was nervously apprehensive, for I felt that the end of our journey had come. When we handed him the pan of mercury the hour was within a very few minutes of noon. Lying flat on his stomach, he took the elevation and made the notes on a piece of tissue-paper at his head. With sun-blinded eyes, he snapt shut the vernier (a graduated scale that subdivides the smallest divisions on the sector of the circular scale of the sextant), and with the resolute squaring of his jaws, I was sure that he was satisfied, and I was confident that the journey had ended. Feeling that the time had come, I ungloved my right hand and went forward to congratulate him on the success of our eighteen years of effort, but a gust of wind blew something into his eye, or else the burning pain caused by his prolonged look at the reflection of the limb of the sun forced him to turn aside; and with both hands covering his eyes, he gave us orders to not let him sleep for more than four hours, for six hours later he purposed to take another sight about four miles beyond, and that he wanted at least two hours to make the trip and get everything in readiness.

I unloaded a sledge, and reloaded it with a couple of skins, the instruments, and a cooker with enough alcohol and food for one meal for three, and then I turned into the igloo, where my boys were already sound asleep. The thermometer registered 29° below zero. I fell into a dreamless sleep and slept for about a minute, so I thought, when I was awakened by the clatter and noise made by the return of Peary and his boys.

The Commander gave the word, "We will plant the stars and stripes—at the North Pole!" and it was done; on the peak of a huge paleocrystic floeberg the glorious banner was unfurled to the breeze, and as it snapt and crackled with the wind, I felt a savage joy and exultation. Another world's accomplishment was done and finished, and as in the past, from the beginning of history, wherever the world's work was done by a white man, he had been accompanied by a colored man. From the building of the pyramids and the journey to the Cross, to the discovery of the New World and the discovery of the North Pole, the negro had been the faithful and constant companion of the Caucasian, and I felt all that it was possible for me to feel, that it was I, a lowly member of my race, who had been chosen by fate to represent it, at this, almost the last of the world's great work.

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like others less successful, demanded its toll of human life, and on Henson's return to the ship he learned of the death of Professor Marvin. He writes of this occurrence with much feeling.

Captain Bartlett, Dr. Goodsell, Chief Wardwell, Percy—they could talk as they would; but the one ever-present thought in my mind was of Marvin, and of his death. I thought of him, and of his kindness to me; and the picture of his widowed mother, patiently waiting the return of her son, was before me all of the time. I thought of my own mother, whom I scarcely remembered, and I sincerely wished that it had been I who had been taken. When MacMillan and Borup returned, I learned all about the sad affair, from Kudlooktoo and Harrigan, and I feel that had he been with civilized companions the sad story of Marvin's death would not have to be told.

On breaking camp he had gone on, leaving the boys to load up and follow him. They were going south to the land and the ship, and there was no need for him to stay with them, and when they came up to where he had disappeared, they saw the ice newly formed about him, his head and feet beneath, and nothing showing but the fur clothing of his back and shoulders. They made no effort to rescue him, and had they succeeded in getting his body out, there is little chance that they could have kept him alive, for the temperature was far below zero, and they knew nothing about restoring life to the drowned. No blame can be laid to his childish companions.

He died alone, and he passed into the great unknown alone, bravely and honorably. He is the last of Earth's great martyrs; he is home; his work is done; he is where he longed to be; the Sailor is Home in the Sea. It is poor satisfaction to those that he left behind that his grave is the northernmost grave on the earth; but they realize that the sacrifice was not made in vain, for it was due to him that those who followed were able to keep the trail and reach the land again. The foolish boys, in accordance with Eskimo tradition, had unloaded all of Professor Marvin's personal effects on the ice, so that his spirit should not follow them, and they hurried on back to land and to the ship, where they told their sad story.

AMONG BRAZILIAN CANNIBALS

EIGHTEEN months ago Algot Lange, a Scandinavian-American, of New York City, arrived at a rubber-plantation 2,200 miles up the Amazon River, owned by a rich Brazilian named Da Silva. Not satisfied with his conquests in the rubber-trade, Da Silva decided to send an expedition into the wilds of the unexplored jungle in search of more rubber-trees, and Lange became a member of the expedition. The others were Marques, who acted as chief, Freitas, Anisette, Magellaes, Jerome, and Brabo, natives. They had not gone far until they had to cut their way through the tangled vegetation much of the time, but nothing startling happened until the third night out. They had built a tambo for shelter and all were asleep in it when

they heard a crash and a roar that seemed to shake the whole forest. Just what happened then and afterward is told by Mr. Lange in a book, "In the Amazon Jungle" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), which is reviewed at length by the New York Times:

"My first thought was of a hurricane," says Lange. "The noise grew louder, more terrifying. Suddenly the little world around me went to smash in one mad upheaval. The roof of the tambo collapsed and fell upon us. At the same instant I felt some huge body brush past me, hurling me sprawling to the ground. The noise was deafening, mingled with the shrieks and excited yellings of my men, but the object passed swiftly in the direction of the creek.

"Some one now thought of striking a light to discover the extent of the damage. The tambo was a wreck, the hammocks one tangled mass. Jerome, who had jumped from his hammock when he first heard the noise, followed the 'hurricane' to the creek, and soon solved the mystery of the storm that had swept our little camp.

"He told us it was a jaguar, which had sprung upon the back of a large tapir while the animal was feeding in the woods behind our tambo. The tapir started for the creek in the hope of knocking the jaguar off its back by rushing through the underbrush; not succeeding in this, its next hope was the water in the creek. It had chosen a straight course through our tambo."

After that terrifying experience, the party set out on a tramp which lasted six days, during which they traveled 150 miles before they found any rubber-trees. Encouraged by the discovery, Marques halted the expedition and spent three weeks inspecting the forest. While they were there provisions ran low, Lange and Brabo were stricken with fever, and Brabo died. Having satisfied himself with the prospect of extracting riches from the rubber-trees, Marques decided to return to the Da Silva plantation and report his findings, and for the return trip he split the expedition into two parts. The first section, Freitas, Magellaes, and Anisette, were sent on a journey along the banks of the Itecoahy River to a point where they could procure a canoe and paddle back after the rest of the party. They got out of the jungle, but failed to return, so Lange, Marques, and Jerome set out over the trail they had made on their journey into the jungle. Lange was so weak that he could hardly drag himself along, and Jerome also was failing. Lange was half-dazed most of the time, but he struggled on, nerved only by the hope of getting back to civilization. *The Times* goes on to say:

On the second day they were amazed to meet a human being—an Indian of an unknown tribe, "well-built, beautifully proportioned, with a flawless skin like polished bronze. All he wore was a bark girdle and a feather head-dress. His

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weapons were bow and arrows and the Indian blow-gun. He carried a small pouch filled with the deadly wourahli poison."

With Jerome's help, Lange got the Indian to show how the blow-gun worked. Inserting a thin arrow dipt in the poison into the ten-foot-long tube, he took a deep breath and blew into the tube. The arrow, speeding swiftly through the air, struck a monkey in the thigh. It was a slight wound, but the monkey, dropping to the ground as if asleep, died within five minutes, a mute witness to the deadliness of the "wourahli."

Soon after parting with the savage, Jerome began to complain of numbness in his fingers and toes, of weakness in his heart. It was all he could do to move. The march became a torture; the three men "talked like automatons, rather than like human beings."

They staggered into tambo No. 7, one of the landmarks of the outward journey, with no strength of will to try to shoot anything for food. All they had to eat was monkey-meat, obtained from the Indian with the blow-gun.

But misfortunes far worse than any that had thus far characterized their journey were in store for them. Mr. Lange's description of what happened is condensed by *The Times*:

Next day Chief Marques, the iron man of the party, was bitten by a snake. Without loss of time, Lange sucked the wound and cut an incision in the flesh. Into this he rubbed gunpowder and touched a burning match to it, a method of cauterizing used in wild regions. The chief stood the ordeal without flinching. But it was of no avail. Jerome and Lange, seated despairingly beside him, watched the death by inches of the man who had planned their every move, mapped their course with unerring forest wisdom, heartened them in their exhaustion.

Three hours after being bitten by the snake Chief Marques was dead. Again Lange, nerving himself to the task with big doses of quinin, took up his machete and hollowed out something like a grave. Jerome, now almost at the last gasp, did what he could to help. Together they dragged the body to its resting-place and feebly covered it with earth.

The two survivors tottered onward. In the mad hope that they could escape the relentless forest they threw away practically all their impedimenta. Lange's head swam with fever; the doses of drugs no longer served to fight it down. He threw away his camera, his plates, four boxes of gold dust.

Then Jerome collapsed. He begged his companion to put a bullet into him. Roused from his stupor by this agonized appeal, Lange, with a last effort, dragged Jerome to a dry spot and kindled a fire. Jerome babbled in delirium; then, suddenly, his face turned crimson. He rose to one knee; then, toppling headlong into the fire, he lay dead.

"I have no clear knowledge of what happened after this," says Lange. "Throughout the rest of the night my madness mercifully left me insensible to the full appreciation of the situation. It was night again before I was able to rouse myself from my collapse.

☛ The fire was out, the forest dark. Poor

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Jerome lay among the embers. I did not have the courage, even if I had had the strength, to pull the body away, for there could be nothing left of his face by now. I looked at him once more, shuddering, and, because I could not walk, I crept on all fours through the brush, without any object in mind—just kept moving."

Then came another collapse. Before swooning Lange writes that he heard something vaguely resembling the barking of dogs; that he made a last miserable effort to head toward the sound. Then darkness fell on him.

When Lange came to, he was in a hammock and surrounded by men jabbering in a strange tongue. An old woman gave him something from a gourd, and he fell asleep. He slept for several days, and when he awoke again found himself in a village of Mangeroma cannibals. He was immediately taken before the chief, whom he addressed in Portuguese and Spanish, but the wild man understood not a word. Lange feared violence, but he was left unharmed. We quote further:

"Every man," he tells, "had two feathers inserted in the cartilage of his nose; at some distance it appeared as if they wore mustaches. Besides this, the Chief had a sort of feather-dress, reaching half-way down to his knees. The women wore no clothing whatever, their only ornamentation being the oval wooden piece in the lower lip and fancifully arranged designs on face, arms, and body. The colors which they preferred were scarlet and black, and they procured these dyes from two plants that grew in the forest near by."

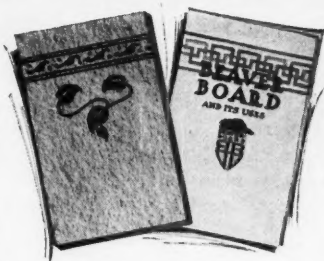
As he grew better the savages redoubled their hospitality—nothing seemed too good for him, nothing remoter from their minds than the thought of killing him. But there were moments of horror, nevertheless, notably when he first realized that he was among cannibals.

This realization came about when the Mangeroma warriors brought in a couple of dead Peruvian half-breeds they had caught in man-traps set in the forest and shot with arrows on sight. The Peruvians, being in the habit of making raids on the Mangeromas for the purpose of abducting women, had incurred the bitter enmity of the savages.

At sight of the ghastly booty there was great rejoicing in the village.

"The warriors cut off the hands and feet of both corpses, pulled the big-game arrows out of the bodies, and had an audience with the Chief. He seemed to be well satisfied, but spoke little, just nodding his head and smiling. Shortly after the village prepared for a grand feast. The fires were rebuilt, the pots and jars were cleaned, and a scene followed which to me was frightful. Had it not happened I should always have believed this little world out in the wild forest an ideal, pure, and morally clean community.

To avoid the feast Lange went to his hammock and feigned sleep. But that was not all that happened. Soon after the feast, the Mangeromas marched out of their village and attacked a band of Peruvian marauders. Lange, having been



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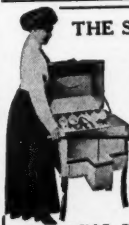
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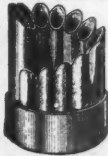
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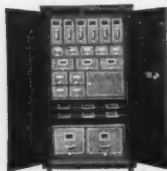
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befriended by the cannibals, rushed into the fray with his automatic pistol, while his whooping, yelling friends fought with blow-guns, clubs, and poisoned arrows. Lange saw one fiendish-looking cannibal crush the life out of three Peruvians. As for the American, he had no chance to use his pistol until a Peruvian, waving a bloody machete, rushed at him, when he fired three bullets through the would-be assailant's head. All the Peruvians were slain, and then followed a feast on a grand scale.

The cannibal Chief reluctantly consented to allow Lange to depart. His guest was given a public demonstration of the high esteem in which he was held by the tribe, after which he was rowed down the Rio Branco to its junction with the Itcoahy. From there he went to an outpost of Da Silva's rubber plantation. A few days later, he boarded a British steamer on the Amazon and started back to New York.

THE LAST OF "PLUMMER'S GANG"

"PLUMMER'S gang" was one of the worst bands of organized outlaws that ever infested the Far West in the early days of gold-seeking. They operated as road-agents on highways leading out of Virginia City, Nev., and other mining-towns in that region. It was in the early sixties and public peace-officers were powerless to cope with the criminals. Realizing the necessity of taking the law into their own hands, courageous and peace-loving citizens organized themselves into a secret band of Vigilantes, and busied themselves with apprehending and ending all of Plummer's gang. Nathaniel P. Langford, who lived in that region in those days, has written a history of the struggle of the Vigilantes to restore and preserve order. His book is called "Vigilante Days and Ways" (A. C. McClurg & Co.). One of his most interesting chapters deals with the capture and execution of Bill Hunter, the last of the Virginia City bandits. He says:

Soon after the transactions recorded in the last chapter, the Virginia City Vigilantes were informed that Bill Hunter had been seen in the Gallatin Valley. It was reported that he sought a covert among the rocks and brush, where he remained during the day, stealing out at night and seeking food among the scattered settlers, as he could find it. His place of concealment was about twenty miles from the mouth of the Gallatin River. A number of the Vigilantes, under the pretense of joining the Barney Hughes stampede to a new placer discovery, left Virginia City, and scoured the country for a distance of sixty miles or more, in search of the missing ruffian. Hunter was discovered during this search.

As soon as it became known that he was at the spot indicated, four resolute men at



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once volunteered to go in pursuit of, capture, and execute him. Their route lay across two heavy divides, and required about sixty miles of hurried traveling. The first day they crossed the divide between the Pas-sam-a-ri and the Madison, camping that night on the bank of the latter river, which they had forded with great difficulty. The weather was intensely cold, and their blankets afforded but feeble protection against it. They built a large camp-fire, and lay down as near to it as safety would permit. One of their number spread his blankets on the slope of a little hillock next the fire, and during the night slept down until his feet encountered the hot embers. The weather increased in severity the next day, during most of which the Vigilantes rode through a fierce mountain snow-storm, with the wind directly in their faces. At two o'clock P.M. they halted for supper at the Milk ranch, about twenty miles from the place where they expected to find the fugitive. Under the guidance of a man whom they employed here, they then pushed on at a rapid pace, the storm gathering in fury as they progressed. At midnight they drew up near a lone cabin in the neighborhood of the rocky jungle where their game had taken cover.

"This storm has certainly routed him," said one of the Vigilantes. "Ten to one, we bag him in the cabin."

"Very likely," replied another. "He would not suspect danger in such weather. It will save us a heap of trouble."

One of the men tapped loudly at the cabin-door. Opening it slowly, a look of amazement stole over the features of the inmate as he surveyed the company of six mounted, armed men.

"Good evening," said one, saluting him.

"Don't know whether it is or not," growled the man, evidently suspicious at a visit at so late an hour meant mischief.

"Build us a fire, man," said the Vigilante. "We are nearly frozen, and this is the only place of shelter from this storm for many miles. Surely you won't play the churl to a party of weather-bound prospectors."

Reassured by this hearty reproof for his seeming unkindness, the man set to work with a will, and in a few moments a genial fire was blazing on the hearth, which the party enjoyed thoroughly. Glancing curiously around the little room, the Vigilantes discovered that it contained three occupants besides themselves. Placing their guns and pistols in convenient position, and stationing a sentinel to keep watch and feed the fire, the men spread their blankets on the clay surface of the enclosure, and in a few moments were locked in sleep, careful, however, first to satisfy the eager curiosity of their entertainers by a brief conversation about mining, stampeding, prospecting, etc., and leading them to believe that they were a party of miners returning from an unsuccessful expedition.

Fatigued with the ride and exposure of the two previous days, the Vigilantes slept until a late hour the next morning. Two of the occupants of the cabin rose at the same time. The other, entirely enveloped in blankets, kept up a prolonged snore, whose deep bass signified that he was wrapt in profound slumber. The Vigilantes, contriving to keep four of their number in



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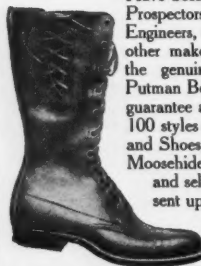
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the cabin, while making preparations to depart, soon had their horses saddled; but when all was ready, one of them inquired in a careless tone:

"Who is the man that sleeps so soundly?"

"I don't know him," said the host.

"When did he come here?"

"At the beginning of the snow-storm, two days ago. He came in and asked permission to remain here until it was over."

"Perhaps it's an acquaintance. Won't you describe him to us?"

The man complied, by giving a most accurate description of Hunter. No longer in doubt, the Vigilante went up to the bedside, and, in a loud voice, called out, "Bill Hunter!"

Hastily drawing the blanket from his face, the occupant stared wildly out upon the six armed men, asking in the same breath:

"Who's there?"

Six shotguns leveled at his head answered the question.

"Give us your revolver, and get up," was the command. Hunter instantly complied.

"You are arrested as one of Plummer's band of road-agents."

"I hope," said Hunter, "you will take me to Virginia City." A Vigilante assented.

"What conveyance have you for me?"

"There," said one, pointing to a horse, "is the animal you must ride."

The prisoner put on his hat and overcoat, and mounted the horse. Just as he was about to seize the reins, a Vigilante took them from his hands, saying, with affected suavity,

"If you please, I'll manage these for you. You've only to sit still and ride."

After the company started, the robber cast a suspicious glance behind him, and saw one man following on foot. His countenance fell. The expression told in stronger language than words that the thought which harassed him was that he would not be taken to Virginia City. About two miles distant from the cabin, the company drew up and dismounted under a solitary tree. Scraping away the snow, they kindled a fire and prepared their breakfast, of which the robber partook with them, and seemed to forget his fears, and laughed and joked as if no danger were nigh. Breakfast over, the Vigilantes held a brief consultation as to the disposition which should be made of the prisoner. On putting the question to vote, it was decided by the votes of all but the person who had signified to Hunter that he was to be taken to Virginia City, that his execution should take place instantly.

Hunter was the last of Plummer's band that fell into the hands of the Vigilantes. The man was not destitute of redeeming qualities. He often worked hard in the mines for the money he lost at the gambling-table, but in an evil hour he joined Plummer's gang, and aided in the commission of many infamous crimes. In his personal intercourse he was known to perform many kind acts. He admitted, just before his death, the justice of his sentence. It is believed that in his escape through the pickets at Virginia City he was assisted by some of the Vigilantes who did not credit his guilt. The death of Hunter marked

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the bloody close of the reign of Plummer's band. He was the last of that terrible organization to fall a victim to Vigilante justice.

Mr. Langford says that the retribution administered to the daring freebooters in no way exceeded absolute justice. When they were out of the way the crack of pistols ceased and the people felt safe to go about their business as if they were in any Eastern community.

WANE OF THE GOULD DYNASTY

THE success of the late Jay Gould as a financial genius probably was due largely to his knowledge of human nature, but it seems that in judging his family's business capacities he made a great mistake, if we are to believe Burton J. Hendrick, who tells in *McClure's Magazine* of the passing of the Gould railroad dynasty. It was his desire to have the vast railway system which he dominated remain intact and be extended by his heirs, and he made his will accordingly. Believing his eldest son, George J., to be a young man of unusual business ability, the great financier directed that he take the lead in the management of the properties. The will provided that George, Edwin, Howard, and Helen Gould act as trustees of the estate, Frank and Anna, the other two children, being at that time too young for business responsibilities. Later, Frank Gould succeeded his sister Helen in an advisory capacity.

The four sons elected themselves presidents of the railroads under their control, and for many years they maintained unquestioned supremacy over a vast and fruitful territory. Their railway "empire" in the early nineties, during the first few years after Jay Gould died, extended from Detroit in the East to Ogden (Utah) in the West, and from Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and Kansas City to New Orleans and El Paso. Their Missouri Pacific lines extended from St. Louis out across Missouri and into Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, bringing up at Pueblo at the foot of the Rockies; and the Denver and Rio Grande was their line reaching on as far as Salt Lake City. Later they built the Western Pacific, a long line from the Utah capital to San Francisco. The Iron Mountain, the Texas Pacific, and the Southwestern cobbled the cotton-growing Southwest, with St. Louis as an objective terminal. The Goulds controlled not only this great railway system, but also the New York elevated lines and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

While the three younger brothers participated in the management of the railroads, George J. had the last word in all disagreements, and the responsibility of

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directing the business fell upon him. These paragraphs from Mr. Hendrick's article throw light upon some significant characteristics of the family head:

In 1892, when Jay Gould died, the opinion of Wall Street hardly indorsed the judgment of this remarkable will. George Gould was young,—only twenty-eight,—retiring in disposition, soft-voiced, unaggressive, and consequently not widely known. It was generally believed, however, that he was no idler, that he aspired to earn a reputation for himself, and that, in particular, he was ambitious of removing the stigma from the Gould name. The outside public probably knew him best for his romantic marriage to Miss Edith Kingdon, a charming New York actress of high personal character. There was a general disposition to "give the young chap a chance," a feeling heightened by the serious interest which he soon manifested in his railroad properties.

In these early days George Gould regularly made trips over his roads; he formed important and useful banking alliances in Wall Street; he took a prominent part in the reorganization of other lines, and even made large plans for the extension of his own interests. In 1899 or 1900 the financial district had revised its early estimate and had begun to look upon George Gould as the future dictator of the railroad situation. About this time, however, he began to manifest less promising traits. "Society," with all its distractions, now laid heavy claims upon his attention.

The portals of New York's exclusive society circle, which had been closed to his father, were opened to George Gould and his family; and then came the expenditure of millions for fine houses, hunting-preserves, and lavish entertainments which were the talk of two continents. Mr. Gould gave much of his time to yachting trips, polo-playing, and other sports and recreations. He managed his business much of the time by long-distance communication. We quote further from Mr. Hendrick:

Undoubtedly, George Gould's inattention to business in recent years has been, in no small part, due to the fact that he is a good father; that he wished to exercise and associate with his growing sons, and, being a rich man, he has been able to choose between home life and office work. Unfortunately, he has always been extremely jealous of delegating his official power. He developed the habit of suddenly going to Europe and leaving nobody behind with authority to make a business move. If his subordinates assumed such authority during his absence, they frequently suffered the humiliation of having their ideas overruled. Gould, from the first, manifested the family characteristic of looking upon the Gould railroads as family perquisites. "Ramsey, can't I own my own property as I want to?" he once testily remarked to the president of the Wabash, who had entered a protest against certain of his acts.

As a rule the subordinates of the Goulds have not been the country's ablest railroad men, and the reason for this is, says Mr. Hendrick, that George Gould's official

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headquarters were supposed to be at St. Louis, Chicago, and Salt Lake City, but the actual offices were in whatever city he happened to be. It was inevitable that the personnel of his department chiefs should be more or less demoralized a great deal of the time. Mr. Hendrick refers to him as the Hamlet of the railroad situation:

Had Gould been an aggressive, masterful person, he might, in spite of these somewhat demoralizing surroundings, have made his mark. On the contrary, his preeminent characteristic is indecision of character. He by no means lacks ability; he is capable of forming great, even grandiose plans; he is a good deal of a dreamer, but he lacks the physical force, the "nerve," to see his operations through. According to the Wall Street estimate, he is always saying one thing and doing another; the last persuasive talker who gets his ear is generally regarded as the one who carries the day. Naturally suspicious, and never sure of himself, he labors under the impression that some one is trying to overreach him, that certain Wall Street interests are "out to get" him, and in every business deal he feels himself perpetually ambushed. In his early days Gould had excellent banking connections; in the last few years he has been unable to establish any permanent associations. He does business with one house to-day, with another to-morrow, and consequently he is on bad terms with practically all. In the last few years George Gould has been a solitary figure—the Hamlet of the railroad world; a man of paralyzed action, making no progress toward his goal, distrusted by all his associates, and even more distrustful of himself.

Edwin Gould is said to be a man of steady purpose, but he has never participated conspicuously in the management of the Gould roads. Frank and Howard Gould have been known principally for their inattention to business and their domestic troubles. Their sister Anna's marriage to Count Boni de Castellane, his wasting of millions of Gould money, and the divorce decree that freed her from him formed another unfortunate chapter in the history of the family. Helen Gould has been the bright particular star of the family, and her influence as a philanthropist has been widely felt; but she has never had much to do with the management of the family's railroad properties.

The personal expenses of the family necessitated the extraction of regular dividends from their railway and telegraph companies, and while taking out the dividends, the Goulds failed to keep up a high standard of public service. The management of the New York elevated lines was scandalous and the service of the Western Union grew to be so poor and the company so impoverished that the Goulds had to surrender control to the American Telephone Company. And the railroads were neglected in the same way; the tracks and trains were allowed to lapse into a state of disrepair and competing lines got most of the traffic.

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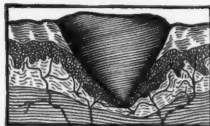
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Gould decided to extend his lines from coast to coast, and the first important step was the construction of the Western Pacific from Salt Lake City to San Francisco. In the East he was to extend the system from Toledo to Baltimore, and to attack the Pennsylvania's Gibraltar—Pittsburg. He resolved to carry out a plan of which other railroad men had dreamed for years. The first train over the Western Pacific ran into San Francisco in 1910, after long delays in the construction of the road. Gould got control of the Erie for a while, spent many millions building an extension into Pittsburg without really hurting competing lines, and took over the Western Maryland in an effort to reach Baltimore. Gould's former backers in New York were estranged and went over to Harriman, and Gould had to borrow \$20,000,000 from the Equitable Life, which was soon spent on the Pittsburg enterprise.

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In attempting to push his way into the traffic stronghold of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Gould found all the allied forces of that great system turned against him. The late A. J. Cassatt, then president of the Pennsylvania, had the Western Union telegraph poles on his right of way chopped down, and the final result was the sale of the Western Union. And after Gould had spent \$45,000,000 for control of crippled old lines and for the construction of new ones, he found himself hampered on all sides and unable to hold his own in the fight against Harriman and the Pennsylvania. The costly Wabash-Pittsburg line got little traffic, and the Western Maryland became bankrupt. One by one, the railroads controlled by Gould were given up until it came to the Missouri Pacific. James Speyer came to Gould's rescue and helped him save this road from his old enemies, but he exacted the stipulation that a new president, under the supervision of Speyer & Company, should control.

Mr. Hendrick concludes:

And so George Gould, at the eleventh hour, apparently turned the tables upon the enemy. He elected a new Gould board of directors, James Speyer taking the place occupied by a representative of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. This coup, however, hardly represented a triumph in which a really ambitious, energetic man would take much satisfaction. Technically, perhaps, Gould still controls the Missouri Pacific; in reality he does not. B. F. Bush, the new president, manages the road in absolute independence of the Gould family. The slightest attempt to restore the old Gould despotism would be disastrous to even the nominal power it still retains. Exceedingly rich the Goulds may be; but, unless

some genius should arise in the third generation, their influence as a railroad power will grow slighter and slighter. It is perhaps not strange that certain observers should see in their humiliation the workings of the "money trust." The real explanation, however, is more simple. It is found in the character of the Goulds themselves. The complex forces controlling modern American industrialism have proved too much for them.

CLEANING UP A STATE

To stand up before one's own State and tell it that it is dirty and that it is a dirty State because its people are dirty, and then in two years force the whole commonwealth literally to wash up, may seem like a Herculean task, but it is just what Dr. Oscar Dowling has accomplished in easy-going but awakening Louisiana. Perhaps there are other States just as bad, or worse, that haven't awakened yet. And, strange to say, Louisiana did not resent the accusation. Its people were shocked, but Dr. Dowling was so earnest and had so much tangible, visible evidence to back up his statement, that they not only admitted the truth of it, but began to negotiate with the soap-dealers, so to speak. Dr. Dowling is president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, and his campaign for cleanliness and better sanitation began when he was elected a little less than two years ago. He started out by appealing to the people's pride as well as by telling them that they were in general a dirty people. He said other States thought of Louisiana as the home of swamps, mosquitoes, and fevers; that Louisiana deserved the bad reputa-



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tion; and that the reason was not its location on the map, but dirt—just plain dirt. The death-rate was high, much of the milk the people used came from mangy, sickly cows in filthy dairies, meat was handled without any regard for real cleanliness, markets, stores, and private premises were filthy as a matter of course, and sanitary conditions generally were not considered as anything more serious than an unnecessary fad. Dr. Dowling went to work as if he meant business. Knowing that the circulation of bulletins and other literature and the delivering of speeches in centers of population would not accomplish the desired result, he went personally to the people with his gospel of cleanliness, backed by the police power of the State. He asked the railroads of the State for two cars to be used as an exhibition train, and the railroads gave him three cars and took care of the train until he was through with it. The tour lasted seven months. Seven thousand miles were covered, 660 lectures delivered to 120,000 people, and 2,500 inspections made. Our authority for this is Henry Oyen, writing in *The World's Work*. We continue by quoting Mr. Oyen's article:

It was one shocked community after another—with rare exceptions—until the tour ended, and with the shock came the desired awakening. After putting in the day looking over a town, Dowling would stand up in the evening and say: "To-day I inspected your town. John Jones's dairy is bad, Bill Smith's butcher-shop is vile, Tom Johnson's restaurant is rotten. Your jail is impossible, and your schoolhouse unfit to house children. I wouldn't care to shoulder the responsibility if an epidemic should break out here, which it is likely to do, if conditions remain as they are."

The Lake Charles Press said, after the tour had been in progress a few weeks, "Dr. Dowling has visited twenty parishes and inspected fifty-two towns, each of which he classified as 'bad,' 'worse,' or 'the limit,' as the case might be."

There are few towns that did not find some such classification. The Donaldsonville Chief, after the train's visit, said: "Donaldsonville got hers from the doctor. Dr. Dowling didn't quite denounce Donaldsonville as a desert of dirt. For the few oases, dear doc, many thanks. Well, the schoolhouse was clean, anyway."

As the tour progressed and the news of Dowling's denunciation became known, local papers began to carry such warnings: "The Health Train is coming on April 6. This will give us time to clean up."

At one town the doctor upon his arrival said to the mayor: "Don't you want to clean up your town?"

"Why, doctor," was the reply, "we've been cleaning for a week."

The dirty condition of a public building was pointed out to its old-time caretaker.

"Dr. Dowling, suh," said he, "your ideas on cleanliness, suh, differ from mine."

A baker in a small town was found at his dough with his hands and undershirt in hardly presentable condition.

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"Hadn't you better wash up and change shirts?" suggested the doctor.

"Yessuh," said the man, proudly. "Tonight's the night."

Few men could have waged such a campaign against such conditions without incurring the enmity of the towns assailed. But Dowling damned them in a way to win their friendship.

In one place the doctor remonstrated with a dairyman for currying his horse at the door of his milk-room.

"Oh, that's all right, doctor," said he. "We get all that out when we strain the milk."

It was up-hill fighting against such ignorance, but Dowling would not be denied.

"Clean up or shut up," he told dirty merchants and dairymen. One man, at least, shut up his business. The rest cleaned up.

In Madison Parish he condemned the almshouse as a relic of the Dark Ages unfit to house cattle in.

"I would rather have my life crushed out by slow torture," said he, "than have to stay in your almshouse. You remodel it and have it cleaned up or I'll have it torn down."

His orders were obeyed.

At one town he found the jail impossible. "You clean that place up or you'll have to turn your prisoners loose. You can't keep such a filthy, disease-breeding place in this State."

The jail was cleaned up.

"There's no way of stopping that man," said an Alexandria citizen. "He's just bound to have his way."

He began to have his way after he had made it clear that he would have it in spite of good-natured opposition and carelessness. When this lesson had been firmly hammered home by a few choice examples, the towns began to fall in with the doctor's line of thinking.

In one town the mayor stepped forth and said: "This town was once the pride of the surrounding country and noted for its cleanliness, but we've been in debt. Give us a few weeks and we'll show you that we know what a really clean town is."

Another place, Oakdale, had itself incorporated in order to acquire the authority to regulate conditions.

"First thing we know," said a country editor, "we'll all be ashamed to be caught dirty."

Dowling had thoroughly awakened the State that had been dirty and didn't care.

Dr. Dowling is a marvel in accomplishment, Mr. Oyen tells us. At his office in New Orleans he does so much work that he makes the less strenuous natives gasp. Here is a glimpse of his personality:

He is a big man physically, and nobody has yet seen him tired. He tramps all day in the rain, inspecting dairies and comes home ready to make a couple of red-hot speeches. He picks up children and rides them on his shoulder, then goes forth and damns their fathers for keeping dirty stores that may make children ill. He is one of the happiest men and one of the busiest. But he is serious about it all. His manner shows the kind of fight he has enlisted in. It is not a merry campaign of publicity. It is a stern, serious fight for civilization.



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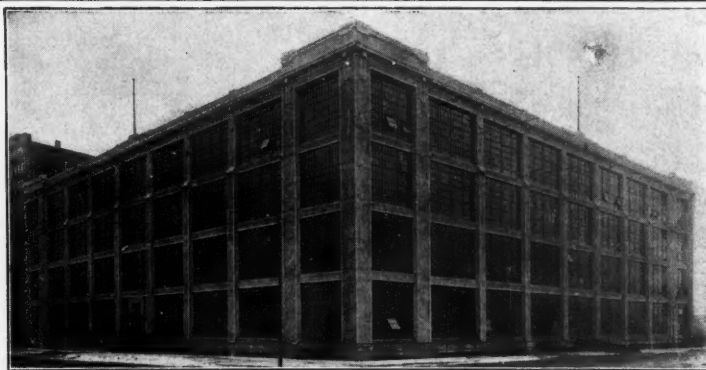
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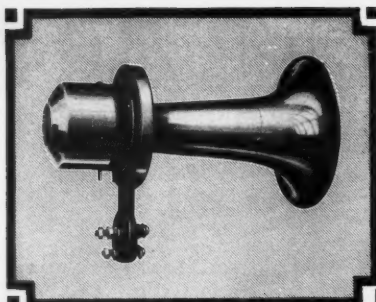
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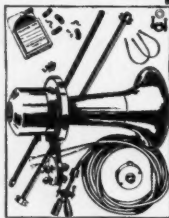
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"I suppose now they call you Archie-bald."—*Christian Register.*

On the Safe Side.—"I just saw your wife in your neighbor's auto. Why don't you take her out in yours?"

"Oh, we've just made our wills in favor of each other."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Her Mother's Daughter.—"You must not talk all the time, Ethel," said the mother who had been interrupted.

"When will I be old enough to, mama?" asked the little girl.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Second Sight.—"Mama, our governess can see in the dark."

"How do you know that?"

"Last night out in the hall I heard her tell Uncle Jack that he hadn't had a shave."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

How Fame Comes.—*SCRIBBLER*—"It took me nearly ten years to learn that I couldn't write poetry."

FRIEND—"Gave it up then, did you?"
SCRIBBLER—"Oh, no. By that time I had a reputation."—*Puck.*

The Changing West.—"Saw two famous bad men come together during my trip West."

"Both killed?"

"Nobody killed. You can't talk a man to death."—*Washington Herald.*

The Average.—"Which of these clocks is right?"

"I don't know. We've five clocks. When we want to know the time we add 'em together and divide by five, and even then we're not certain."—*Punch.*

Not So Bad.—Rev. Silvester Horne once heard a Tory member of Parliament say in praise of bishops:

"Bishops are not really stiff and starchy. There's a good heart beating below their gaiters."—*Zion's Herald.*

Too Frank.—"You are workingmen—"

"Hooray!"

"And because you are workingmen—"

"Hooray!"

"You must work."

"Put him out! Put him out!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Two of Them.—His companions bent over him with pitiful earnestness, and stared beseechingly into his waxen features. Again came the flutter of the eyelids, but this time his will mastered approaching death. His lips weakly struggled to execute his last commands, and the friends bent closer to hear the faltering whisper.

"I am—gone? Yes—er—I know. Go to Milly. Tell her—er—I died with—her name on—my lips; that I—er—have loved—her—her alone—er—always. And Bessie—tell—er—tell Bessie the same thing."—*London Weekly Telegraph.*

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The Literary Digest

By Exercise.—HECK—"Has your wife made her will?"

PECK—"No, she's merely developed it."
—*Boston Transcript.*

Frankness.—"Did that young man kiss you last night?"

"Mother, do you suppose that he came all the way up here just to hear me sing?"
—*Tit-Bits.*

Easily Answered.—WIFE—"The doctor has advised me to go South for a month's rest. The question now is, where to go."

HUSBAND—"Go to another doctor."
—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

When It Was.—"Binks is a very selfish man. There was only one time in his life when he showed an attachment for any one but himself."

"When was that?"
"When he was serving a term as sheriff."
—*Baltimore American.*

The Sailor's Chest.—BOBBY—"This sailor must have been a bit of an acrobat."

MAMA—"Why, dear?"
BOBBY—"Because the book says, 'Having lit his pipe, he sat down on his chest.'"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

In a Hurry.—MAGISTRATE—"What is the charge against this old man?"

OFFICER—"Stealing some brimstone, your Honor. He was caught in the act."

MAGISTRATE (to prisoner)—"My aged friend, couldn't you have waited a few years longer?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Thoughtless.—"Your honor," said the arrested chauffeur, "I tried to warn the man, but the horn would not work."

"Then why did you not slacken speed rather than run him down?"

A light seemed to dawn upon the prisoner. "That's one on me. I never thought of that."
—*Houston Post.*

Test of Friendship.—"I let my house furnished, and they've had measles there. Of course, we've had the place disinfected; so I suppose it's quite safe. What do you think?"

"I fancy it would be all right, dear; but I think, perhaps, it would be safer to lend it to a friend first."
—*Punch.*

Plenty To Do.—"Don't you think the Government ought to regulate corporations?"

"I don't know," replied Senator Sorghum; "sometimes I think a Government official has enough to do to get elected to a job and hold on to it without assuming any more responsibility."
—*Washington Star.*

Progress.—"Mabel, you're wasting your time with that young Mr. Poonkley. I don't think he has any idea of becoming serious."

"Oh, mother, you're mistaken. He told me last night that his hat was in the ring. All I've got to do now is show him that somebody else wants me."
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



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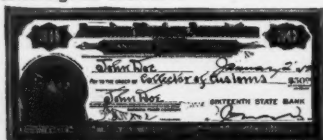
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Jarred Him.—HOSTESS (pairing off the guests)—"Mr. Parvenu, you will please take Miss Gumwell out to dinner."

PARVENU—"Eh! Why I thought you were havin' the dinner here in the house."

—Boston Transcript.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 1.—Fifteen hundred arrests are made in London following a riot of suffragettes.

March 2.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is sentenced to two months' imprisonment for leading the London suffragette disturbances.

March 7.—Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, announces that he has reached the South Pole.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 1.—A caucus of Democrats of the House adopts a free-sugar bill and an income-tax bill affecting annual incomes of \$5,000 and over.

March 2.—President Taft issues a proclamation directing citizens of the United States to comply strictly with the neutrality laws existing between this country and Mexico and warning Americans to stay out of Mexico until there is a change in conditions there.

March 3.—The President makes a statement outlining a plan for a national board of trade which would advise Congress and the Executive on commercial legislation.

March 4.—Charges of military brutality and capitalistic tyranny are made at a hearing on the Lawrence, Mass., textile-mill strike before the House Committee on Rules.

March 6.—Lawrence authorities testifying before the House Committee on Rules deny charges of brutality in the treatment of strikers and their families.

GENERAL

March 5.—The United States Steel Corporation makes public an answer to the Government's petition to enjoin the destruction of books and papers, denying that it had attempted to conceal or suppress evidence.

March 6.—George F. Cotterill, municipal-ownership candidate, is elected Mayor of Seattle.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. O. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.—"Please state which is correct. 'It happened on July fourth [or four].'"

Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language" says on this point: "A date written in full is expressed by an ordinal number; as, the twenty-fifth of December. When figures are employed for the date, in modern usage, no indication of the ordinal is written; as, December 25, 1908. This, however, is read, 'December twenty-fifth,' or, by very precise persons, 'December the twenty-fifth.'"

"O. D., Denver, Colo.—"Kindly state the proper verb to use in the following sentence, 'The plaintiff denies that the defendants or either of them has [or have] paid.'"

Bullions' "English Grammar" says: "When two or more substances, taken separately, are of different numbers, the verb agrees with the one next it, and the plural subject is usually placed next the verb; as, 'Neither the captain nor the sailors were saved'; rarely, 'Neither the sailors nor the captain was saved.' . . . The sentences are often formed according to this rule, they are generally harsh and inelegant. It is generally better to put the verb with the first substantive, and repeat it with the second, or to express the same idea by arranging the sentence differently; as, . . . 'Either the captain was to blame or the sailors were.'"

"A. G., Washington, D. C.—"Kindly state if there is any justification for the use of the underlined words in the following sentences, all of which I quote from works of good authors: (1) . . . White innocence, fluttering helpless in a gray shadow. (2) "Smudged," she said tragic. (3) 'The deductions, therefore, appear to have been justified under the very terms of the contract independent of the release.'"

Assuming that these are all quotations from prose, it is apparent that the adverb, instead of the adjective, should have been used in each of the three cases.

"J. H. W., Waterbury, Conn.—"Is there any authority for the use of 'either' for more than two?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 580, defines "either" (conjunction) as follows: "In one of two or more cases, indeterminately or indifferently; used as a disjunctive correlative introducing a first alternative, the second and any other being preceded by *or*; as, *either* I shall go or he will come." Latham, the English philologist, says: "Few writers hesitate to use *either* in what is called a triple alternative; such as, We must *either* stay where we are, proceed, or recede." "Either" (adjective) is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY as follows: "1. One or the other of two, indeterminately or indifferently; as, *either* horn of a dilemma; sit on *either* side. *Either* is sometimes used loosely for any, referring to a larger number than two; as, *either* one of the seven sons. . . . 2. Each of two; both; one and the other separately." The same authority defines "either" (pronoun) as follows: "One of two, indeterminately or indifferently; one or the other; as, *either* of them might go." From this it will be seen that it is not good usage to employ "either," as an adjective or as a pronoun, when referring to more than two, but as a conjunction it may correctly be so employed.

"T. F. Q., Minneapolis, Minn.—"Please state whether the underlined word is correctly used in the following sentence in describing a dinner or luncheon, 'Covers were laid for eight.'"

The word is correctly used. (See the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 430, where "cover" in this sense is defined as "the table furniture, as plate, knife, and fork, napkin, etc., for one person; as, to lay a table with twenty covers." For an illustration in literary usage, see Thackeray, "Vanity Fair," ch. 24, p. 112: "His cover, as we said, was laid for him in expectation of that tyrant's return.")

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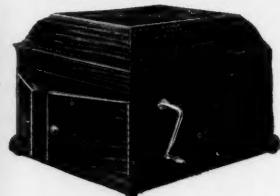
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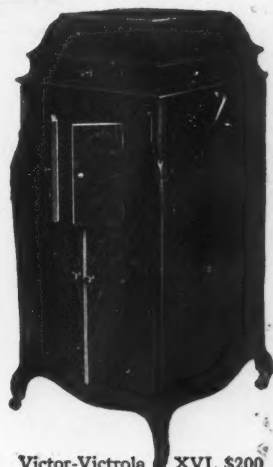
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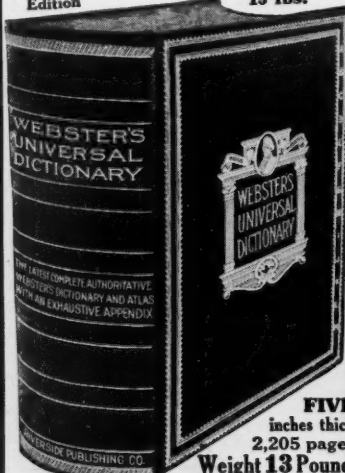
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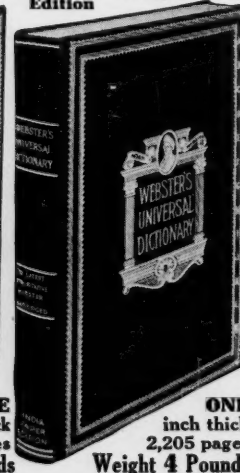
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